

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Friday, 7th November 1952.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Government Estate, Mount Road, Madras, at half-past ten of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI J. SIVASHANMUGAM PILLAI) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Disturbance in an anti-cow slaughter meeting.

* 96-A Q.—SRI N. GOPALA MENON: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether a clash took place at Payyoli in Malabar district between the members of the R.S.S. group and others on account of the wilful slaughter of a bull at the place where an anti-cow slaughter meeting was being held, resulting in death and injuries to many; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to restore peace and security in the locality?

Communal disturbances at Payyoli.

* 96-B Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether he is aware of any communal riot having taken place at Payyoli, North Malabar on 31st October 1952 and, if so, whether he can give the details of occurrence?

MR. SPEAKER:—“There are two short notice questions Nos. 96-A and 96-B, one is given notice of by Sri N. Gopala Menon and the other by Sri M. Narayana Kurup. The Hon. Chief Minister wishes to make a statement on them.”

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“Sir, in answer to Sri N. Gopala Menon's question No. 96-A which will also cover Sri Narayana Kurup's question No. 96-B, I wish to make a brief statement to-day before we disperse.

“On the 26th of October at Payyoli in North Malabar, a local branch of the R.S.S. organized a meeting in connexion with cow slaughter. The meeting was a small one of about 50 persons. While this anti-cow slaughter meeting was going on, a local Muslim butcher is stated to have brought out an ox and slaughtered it in public within a few yards of the meeting. It is also alleged that there was some further provocation in addition to the public slaughter of the ox. The meeting was terminated without any serious incidents. But, on the next day, the organizer of the meeting was waylaid by about seven Muslims and he received serious

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injuries for which he was admitted in the hospital at Badagara and then transferred to Calicut Hospital. Two days later there were public protest meetings at which references were made to the action of the Muslim offenders.

" On the 30th of October, six of the accused persons who were concerned in the assault surrendered before the local Police, but were immediately released on bail. This release was unfortunate and has been taken notice of by the superior Police officials.

" On the 31st of October, one of the persons who was released along with some others trespassed into the house of a cousin of the R.S.S. organizer, but they were chased away by neighbours, who were Hindu fishermen. This led to an assault on a Hindu fisherman by a Muslim and as a result a large crowd gathered near the railway station and the bazaar. Some of the people who arrived by train just about that time from Quilandy started attacking the Hindus on the railway station and near by. These assailants it seems had heard exaggerated versions about the happenings at Payyoli. There was retaliation on the part of the Hindu crowd resulting altogether in 3 Hindus and 8 Muslims being injured as far as we could ascertain. Further disturbances were fortunately prevented by the Armed Reserve, who brought the situation under control. About an hour later at a different spot, 5 or 6 persons chased one Kannan, a clerk of a local Vakil near the Vakil's residence inside a coconut tope and stabbed him to death as he ran into the house. There was another case of arson in which the house of the principal participants in the case of assault on the R.S.S. organizer was set on fire. This happened on the 1st of November. We have not heard any other unfortunate incidents so far. The situation has been kept under control and there are adequate Police forces to prevent any disorder. Effective patrolling has been organized in the area and elsewhere. The authorities in charge of order are alert throughout the district. A police station has been opened at the scene of trouble and non-official efforts on the part of both Hindus and Muslims are being exerted with good results. The latest report from the Inspector-General of Police indicates that the situation throughout the district is quiet, that the investigation into murder and rioting cases is proceeding vigorously and 4 out of 7 people alleged to have taken part in the murder have been arrested. The two principal offenders are, however, still absconding. The situation is entirely under control and is expected to become normal very soon. The cases resulting from these will soon be in courts for judicial trial and I would deprecate discussion which may prejudice or be thought to prejudice fair trial."

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Question No. 109 will be taken up on the 24th November as the Hon. Minister for Public Works has requested me to do so.”

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Opening a cement factory at Pudukkottai.

* 97 Q.—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether the former Pudukkottai State Government had taken steps for the founding of a cement factory in the present Pudukkottai division, Tiruchirappalli district; and

(b) whether the Madras State Government propose to pursue the matter?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) It is reported that proposals for the establishment of a cement factory in Pudukkottai were considered by the then *darbar* but were dropped because the applicant did not pursue the scheme.

“(b) No, Sir.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“May I know the reasons as to why the Government do not propose to pursue the matter?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“The present policy of the Government is not to start any cement factory themselves. If any individual comes forward, the Government will consider the matter, support him and give him some help. As at present, no individual has come forward to start a cement factory there. That is why I said that the Government can take no action in the matter.”

Permission for goat-browsing in zamindari forests.

* 98 Q.—SRI P. RAMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any special order in zamindari forests taken over by Government permitting goats to enter the forests for this year or for some months in the year;

(b) if so, whether it is intended for all the forests taken over from zamindars or for some particular areas only; and

(c) whether the orders have been sent by the department to all the subordinate officials?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“(a) & (b) Goat-browsing has been totally prohibited in the major estate forests which had been notified as reserved forests prior to December 1951. In the estate forests which had not been declared as reserved forests prior to December 1951, goat-browsing was permitted up to 1st April 1952. In certain other minor forests which are not proposed to be constituted into reserved forests, no restriction on goat-browsing is imposed.

“(c) Yes, Sir.”

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SRI P. RAMA RAO :—“ మేకలు అడవులలో మేయటవలె లేక అడవులు పాడవవచ్చు, కాని ముదిరిన అడవులకు చెరువు ఉండదు. కనుక మేకలు ఈ ముదురు అడవులలో మేయటం నిషేధించుట అవసరమా? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ It has been recognized all over that goats are a great menace to forests. It has been the policy of this Government from 1913 onwards, i.e., for a period of almost 40 years, not to allow goat-browsing. It has been recognized by everybody that forests suffer a good lot because of these goats.”

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—“ For the benefit of the peasants who are having goats, is it not necessary to reserve some areas for the maintenance of their goats? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ All the avenue trees are available for the purpose.” (Laughter.)

10-40
a.m.

JANAB M. S. MOGRAL :—“ May I know whether the Government will consider the advisability of discontinuing the levy of grazing fees in Government forests? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ A separate question may be put.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“ మేకలను, కుక్కలను అడవులలో మేయరాదంటే వాటికి గ్రానము ఎట్లా లభ్యమవుతుంది? కాబట్టి అట్టి అవకాశాన్ని కలుగజేయడం మంచిదికాదా? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ So far as cattle are concerned, there has been no restriction at all. Licences are issued very freely to owners of cattle for grazing in the nearest forest area available. But, so far as goats are concerned, in all the forests that have been under the control of the Madras Government, no goat-browsing has been allowed and no complaints have ever been received from these areas. It is only with regard to estate forests that this difficulty has arisen and, till about the 1st of April, goat-browsing, on a very small scale, was allowed in the forests that have not been reserved; these were only minor forests. As regards fodder, the hon. Member has asked where the goats should go. Sir, there are porambokes and lankas where browsing goes on even now.”

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOUD :—“ ఈ రీతి ఆడెండ్లన్న మేయవచ్చునని బిడెవుదా సరియేనని? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ I admit that allowing goat-browsing in forests is in a way bad. But as these are not reserved forests, a concession was made.”

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—“ Are the Government aware that, in the forests of the Mandasa Estate, the tenants are harassed—the local peasants are harassed—in the matter of issue of grazing licences and that their goats, cows and sheep are prevented from grazing even in the unreserved areas? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ A separate question may be put.”

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SRI G. ANJANEYULU :—“ మనుష్యులకు తిండి వారకనట్లయితే వారు విదోషిధంగా సంపాదించుకోగలరు. కాని వారులేని పశువులమాట విమిటి? అందువల్ల కొన్ని అడవులను పశువులమేతకు మినహాయిస్తూరా అని మృత్తికాని అడుగుతున్నాను. వారు నాకు తెలుగులానే సమాధానం ఇవ్వవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను.”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ I take it that the hon. Member asks whether permission could be given in areas which are not demarcated as forests. In areas which have not been reserved or demarcated as forests, permission is now given. There is no difficulty at all there.”

SRI R. KRISHNAN :—“ May I know for what purposes, the Government take over forests, at what rate compensation is given to those from whom they are taken over, and what is the income to the Government from these forests?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ Notice.”

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—“ ఫారెస్టు డివ్యోగన్లు లంచాలు ఇచ్చిన వారి మేకలను అడవులలో మేయనిస్తున్నారు. లంచాలకు బదులుగా పుల్లంకట్టుకు ద్వారా మేకలను ఫారెస్టులలో మేయనిచ్చటకు ప్రభుత్వం సమ్మతించుమాడరా ? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ The Government require the co-operation and help of the members including the hon. Member in preventing goat-browsing in forest areas and also in preventing officials adopting illegal methods to circumvent the rules.”

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—“ Is the cutting of avenue trees legally permitted? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ I think hon. Members of this House must help to stop this cutting of avenue trees also.”

SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY :—“ Will the Government consider the advisability of forming District Advisory Committees to advise the Government on these matters? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ The matter will be considered.”

SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—“ In view of the importance of preserving vegetation in the country, will the Government consider the question of licensing of goats and shepherds who lead the goats into forests so that the depredation that is wrought by them to the vegetation in the country may be stopped? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ Goats, I believe, are licensed in municipal areas.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ అయిదవ గ్రేడు అడవులను రిజర్వు ఫారెస్టులనుంచి తొలగించి మేకలను మేపుకొనేవారికి సదుపాయం చేయగలరా ? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ The matter will be considered if the hon. Member gives details of the case.”

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Mohan Industries, Limited, Tenali.

* 99 Q.—SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether any subsidy has been given by the Government to the Mohan Industries, Tenali;

(b) if so, how much; and

(c) whether the Government have called for a report of the progress made by the industry since the grant of the subsidy?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) & (b) No subsidy has been given to Messrs. Mohan Industries, Limited, Tenali. But a loan of Rs. 1 lakh was granted to the company in 1948 under the provisions of the State Aid to Industries Act.

“(c) Progress reports were received and are being received by the Director of Industries and Commerce from the company as required under the provisions of the State Aid to Industries Act.”

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—“ఆర్యా, ఈ మోహన్ ఇండస్ట్రీస్ లిమిటెడ్ నాకి 1948 వ సంవత్సరములో అప్పు ఇచ్చారు. ఆ పరిశ్రమ ఈ నాలుగేండ్ల కాలంలో ఎంతవని సాగించింది? ప్రభుత్వం నుండి ఇచ్చిన డబ్బు పరిశ్రమను అధివృద్ధిపరచుటకు ఖర్చు చేయబడినదా, లేక దుర్వినియోగం చేయబడినదా అనే విషయాన్ని ప్రభుత్వం విచారణజరిపినదా? ఇదియరకు విచారణజరుచక పోయినట్లయితే ఇక ముందైనా enquiry జరుపుతారా అని అడుగుతున్నాను.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“Is the hon. Member putting a question? I think it is a long speech.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“In Telugu, we put so many clauses to complete a sentence.” (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“There is no punctuation in Indian languages.” (Laughter.)

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“I am not prepared to accept the hon. Member's statement. But the Government are aware of the fact that the company did not utilize the loan properly. The one lakh loan was not used for the purpose for which it was intended. In August 1952, we took advice and asked the Collector and the Director of Industries to institute legal proceedings for the recovery of the loan that the Government have given the company. The matter is being proceeded with.”

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—“ఏది వస్తువులను తయారు చేయుటకు ఈ అప్పు ఇచ్చారు? ఏ terms మీ loan grant చేయబడింది.”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“Loans are issued to a number of industrialists. If the hon. Member will only name them and give me notice, I shall answer his question.”

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SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—“నా ప్రశ్నలోని రెండవ భాగం answer చెయ్యబడలేదు; terms of the loan ఏమిటి?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“This loan was meant for the purchase of machinery for the manufacture of bricks, tiles, china and ceramics. The company was asked to repay the loan in instalments of Rs. 12,000 each. So far only one instalment has been paid and the balance has not been paid. The Government are, therefore, taking action for the recovery of the loan.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“May I know whether the Government will take steps to place on the table of the House the profit and loss accounts and the balance sheets of the companies to which State aid is given?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“I shall certainly place all facts on the table.”

SRI M. NARAYANASWAMY :—“ఎట్టి పరిశ్రమలకు ప్రభుత్వం ఆర్డర్ ఇస్తుంది? ఈ Mohan Industries లాని ప్రాముఖ్యమేమిటి?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“Industries which are useful to the public and which require help are given loans. If anyone wants loans, he applies to the Government. The Government place the application before the Board of Industries and the Board advises the Government whether it can be given or not and if it can be given, under what conditions and on what terms.”

SRI K. SUBBA REDDI :—“ఈ ఆర్డర్లన్నీ విడుదలై ప్రభుత్వం వివరాలు చూపుతున్నదనడం సరికామా?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“As I have told the hon. Member already, all applications for loan are placed before the Board, which is a Board of experts; it considers them and makes recommendations which are normally accepted.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“అడిగిన ప్రశ్నకు ఇచ్చిన సమాధానం సంకృష్టమే కరంగాలేదు. ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఆర్డర్లు ఇచ్చిన సంస్థల ఆర్కైవ్స్ సరిగా ఉన్నవా లేవా? డబ్బు పరిశ్రమలవల్ల ఖర్చుచేయబడుతోందా లేదా అనే విషయాలను సభ్యులకు సవివరంగా తెలియజేసే విధానం ఏమైనా ఈ ప్రభుత్వంవారు చేయదలచారా?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“If it is the desire of hon. Members, they can ask questions and the Government will always accede to the request. But in this question, how does the hon. Member expect me to know all details now?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“I understand, though the question is put in Telugu, that the suggestion is that in all cases where State aid is given continually all the accounts of the concerned parties should be periodically placed on the table of the House. The suggestion is good and the Government will consider it. Probably it will lead to stoppage of all loans.” (Laughter.)

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a.m.

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—“ In view of the answer given by the Hon. Minister that subsidy or loan will be given on application in deserving cases, will he be good enough to give subsidy or loan to the Krishna Engineering Works, Palghat; Metal Industries, Shoranur, and all the textile industries as a whole in the Malabar district which are on the verge of collapse or are collapsing? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ A separate question may be put.”

Number of coupes leased out in Cuddapah South Forest Division.

* 100 Q.—SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state the number of coupes leased out in Cuddapah South Forest Division during 1951-52 and the estimated yield of the fuel in tons after felling the coupes as reckoned by the number of waggons despatched from the railway stations of Mamandur, Settigunta, Kodur, Urampadu, Keddipalli, Rajampet and Cuddapah?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ The number of coupes leased is 27.

“ The estimated yield of fuel is 18,410 tons and the actual out-turn of fuel is 15,211 tons or 1,170 waggon loads, and timber 19,105 pieces or 64 waggon loads. Nine hundred and fifty-one waggons or 12,510 tons of fuel, 25 waggons or 7,224 tons of timber and 1 waggon or 13 tons of charcoal were despatched from the various railway stations in the division.”

SRI M. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—“ Sir, are the Government aware that illegal felling in the Cuddapah South Forest Division is going on on a large scale, and if so what action have the Government taken to prevent it? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ Notice, Sir.”

SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMY :—“ Forest coupes auction లా-కి విదేశా principle ఉన్నదా? అలాంటిది ఉంటే, అది ఎలాంటిది? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ Yes, Sir. There are principles on which forest coupes are worked out.”

SRI P. NARASIMHA REDDI :—“ ఇంత పెద్ద ఎత్తున అరణ్యాలా వెళ్లు పూర్తిగా కొట్టిందేమీడంకల్ల వర్షములు పడడంలేదు. వర్షములకు ఈ అరణ్యములకు అవినాశావసరబంధం ఉన్నదని శాస్త్రజ్ఞులు అభిప్రాయపడుతున్నారని మౌలికానికి తెలుసునా? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ These coupes that have been set apart for fuel have been so arranged, that they come in rotation of 20 to 30 years. It is not cutting in these coupes that causes denudation of forests.”

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Fee concessions for poor Brahman students.

* 101 Q.—SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representations have been received regarding the grant of school-fee concessions for poor Brahmin students; and

(b) if so, what action the Government propose to take in the matter?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) No.

“(b) Does not arise.”

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—“పదవ బ్రాహ్మణ, వైశ్యవిద్యార్థులను స్కూలు ఫీ విషయంలో వ్యత్యాసము కల్పించి వారికి ప్రభుత్వం చేర్చగలదా? రెండవది రాయలసీమలో ఉన్నటువంటి పేద రైతాంగము వదులు లేనివారు అందరు, అనగా వారిలో కొందరు, కమ్మవారు, బలిజవారు ఎక్కువగా ఉన్నారు. గనుక ఇటువంటి కులాలవారిని కూడా backward community లో చేర్చటం ప్రభుత్వం ఆలోచిస్తుందా? అలా అయితే వెంటనే ప్రభుత్వం చేయడానికి ప్రభుత్వం తెలుపుతుందా?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“Because of the distress there, Rayalaseema is acknowledged to be a backward area in certain respects but the class that the hon. Member has referred to cannot as such be considered a backward class and the question therefore does not arise.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“School fee concession తెలంగాణ కులానికి చెందిన విద్యార్థులకు కూడా క్రమంగా తగ్గించేసే విధానాన్ని గురించి ప్రభుత్వం ఆలోచిస్తుందా?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“This question has nothing to do with the present question.”

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—“మంత్రిగారు ఇంగ్లీషులో సమాధానం చెప్పుతున్నారు. తెలుగువాడు రాదాండి?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“Sir, it is a duty I owe to the House to answer in a language which would be understood by all the Members (Applause). If the hon. Member does not know or understand English, and knows only Telugu, certainly I will answer in English, and repeat it in Telugu also.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“నేను మంత్రిగారికి విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నది ముఖ్యమంత్రి, తెలుగు భాష తెలిసిన సభ్యులు తెలుగులో ప్రశ్న అడిగినప్పుడు మంత్రిగారు తెలుగులో సమాధానం చెప్పితే వారికి అర్థమవుతుంది. కాని తెలుగులో అడిగినప్పుడు ఇంగ్లీషులో చెప్పే వద్దని యిక్కడ అయినను మార్చగూడదా అని విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను. విలసనగా ఇంగ్లీషు భాష యిక్కడ ఉన్న సభ్యులకు చాలామందికి తెలియదు, ఈ విషయము మంత్రిగారు తెలుసుకుంటే మంచిది.”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“It is for the Hon. Speaker to make arrangements for the translation of the proceedings of the House in the languages if required.”

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SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“ Sir, it seems to me that the suggestion contained in the supplementary question put by the hon. Member Sri Seetharamiah is a wise one. May I ask the Hon. Minister to consider his suggestion to include the Brahmin community also as a backward community so that the backward classes will be vociferous ones? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, the backward classes must help themselves and should not ask Brahmins to help them.” (Laughter.)

Recovery of loan granted to Sri Appala Narasimha Raju.

* 102 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether a loan of Rs. 1,500 was granted to a landlord by name Sri P. Appala Narasimha Raju of Pedamunshivada village of Anakapalle taluk, Visakhapatnam district, under the Well Subsidy Scheme in 1950 though the particular piece of land for which the loan was sanctioned was not assigned to him; and

(b) whether that money has been recovered?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ (a) Yes.

“ (b) The Collector is taking steps to recover the amount.”

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—“ ఈ సంఘటన 1950 వ సంవత్సరములో జరిగినది కాదా? అందులో ఈ ఖాస్సామి రాజీయ వాధితదని అక్కడ ఉన్న సానిక ఉద్యోగులతో చెప్పతూ, ఎవరోకంగా ప్రభుత్వాన్ని మోసగించే ఉద్దేశ్యముతో తనకు ఖామి లేదనివెప్పి ఖామి ఇచ్చారనే సాకుతో లాసు తీసుకున్నందుకు ప్రభుత్వం ఈ విషయంలో విచారణ జరుపటానికే యింకా ఎంతకాలం పట్టుతుందో చెప్పగలరా? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Sir, the investigation is over and steps are being taken to recover the amount.”

SRI P. RAMA RAO :—“ ఈ విధంగా ఖామి లేనిది loan sanction చేసిన అధికారులమీద ఏమైనా చర్య తీసుకుంటారా? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Yes, Sir. When an investigation takes place all these aspects are taken into consideration and the Government will look into it.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ అసలు ప్రభుత్వాన్ని మోసముచేసి తీసుకున్న డబ్బును recover చేయడం, అట్లు మోసంచేసిన వ్యక్తిమీద యేమి చర్యతీసుకుంటుందో అనే విషయాన్ని ప్రభుత్వం చెప్పడం నుంచిది అని చెప్పుచున్నాను.”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ అది మోసము కాదు. It is a mistake of fact.”

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SRI G. LATCHANNA :—“ Is not the officer who granted this loan in violation of rules and procedure liable for punishment, and what action are the Government going to take against him? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ On a mistaken basis it was thought that the land belonged to the applicant and the loan was given. He had not acquired full rights. Hon. Members know there are many degrees of ownership according to the law. The authorities thought that the applicant had full rights but it was not so.”

SRI M. SUBBA REDDI :—“ ఈ మాసం కాంక్షనా ? లేక కమ్యూనిస్టేండ్ ? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ I do not know that, Sir.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ తన భూమి కాదని తెలిసికూడా ప్రభుత్వం తన భూమి అని చెప్పి లాన్ ఇచ్చిందని, ప్రభుత్వాన్ని మానకుచేయడము, తనకు ఎంత భూమి ఉన్నదన్న తెలిసికూడా ప్రభుత్వాన్ని మానకు చేయకుండు ప్రయత్నించడము, అనే విషయము స్పష్టమయినప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వం ఆతనిమీద ఎందుకు చర్య తీసుకొనలేదో ప్రభుత్వం వారు చెప్పదా ? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ The applicant thought he was fully entitled to the land, but all the formalities were not completed to make him fully entitled to the land, and so there was a mistake.”

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—“ Are we to think that the mistakes and irregularities committed by officers would go unnoticed even though they are culprits? ” 11 a.m.

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ The Revenue Minister is worried with legal questions, Sir. The mistake of the officer is different from the mistake of the party. The party who applied thought he was the owner; but the Government found that he was not the owner. The case is a very simple one. If the matter is taken to the Court, the Court will certainly acquit him.”

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—“ Sanctioning authorities యీ revenue accounts, settlement register మొదలయినవి చూడకుండా యీ విషయము ఎక్కువ dispose of చేసింది ? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ It is only after looking into the matter referred to by the hon. Member that we are now taking steps to recover the amount.”

Preventive Detention Act.

* 103 Q.—**SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :** Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Central Government have sent any circular giving certain directives in regard to implementing the Preventive Detention Act, which comes into force from October 1, 1952; and

(b) if so, what they are?

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“(a) & (b) Instructions purely of administrative character have been received but it is not in the public interest nor is this Government at liberty to publish them.”

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—“ముఖ్య మంత్రి శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ప్రజలు ప్రభుత్వాన్ని suspect చేయ రాదని వారిలో trust ఉంచాలని చెప్పి విజ్ఞప్తులు చేస్తూ ఉంటారు. కాని వారు మాత్రం ప్రజలను trust చేయరు. ఇది ప్రజలు అందరికీ తెలియజెప్పినట్లయితే యీ నిర్బంధ విధానమునకు గురికాకుండా జాగ్రత్త పడుదురుగదా ?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“Sir, continuing yesterday's debate, the hon. Member asks me to drop suspicion. I am quite prepared to do so; but the Government of India have marked this as 'secret'.”

SRI V. V. RAMASAMI :—“May I know whether the Hon. Chief Minister would retain the power of issuing warrants under the Preventive Detention Act to himself and not leave it to the concerned department?”

MR. SPEAKER :—“I wish to know how the present question by the hon. Member arises. The question under discussion refers to the instructions issued by the Central Government to the State Governments.”

DR. K. B. MENON :—“Does this Act have the support of the Government of Madras?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“When a Bill is introduced in Parliament, they do not wait for the support of the Government of Madras.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ప్రధాన మంత్రి శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు అక్కడ Central Government నుండి 'secret' అని వచ్చింది కాబట్టి దాన్ని ప్రచురించుటకు వీలులేదని అంటున్నారు గదా, అటువంటి విషయములో Central Government ను secret అనేదిగా లేకుండా చేయమని కోరుతారా ?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“I wish to consider the suggestion and may I also give the information that I have already communicated my views on the subject.”

DR. K. B. MENON :—“Were the Government of Madras consulted by the Central Government before passing the Preventive Detention Act?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“Sir, it is usual when law and order matters are taken up in Parliament to consult the States and I presume they must have consulted the Government of Madras also. I was not in office at that time.”

SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAY :—“Have the Government of Madras approved those directives? Or have they submitted any representation to the Government of India asking them to change the directives?”

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ The directives, as I have already said, are purely of an administrative nature. Our approval does not at all arise.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ The Hon. Chief Minister says the instructions are purely of an administrative nature. Do they relate only to transfers of prisoners and issuing of warrants? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ They relate to every section under the Act, as passed by the Parliament. To be more or less uniform in its operation in various States, each section has been carefully explained and the Government of India have issued certain instructions to the States in regard to them. There is no going outside the law in this matter.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Are these instructions supposed to be binding on Courts? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ The instructions have nothing to do with Courts. The instructions deal with only what the State Governments have to do.”

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—“ As this Preventive Detention Act is likely to put in jeopardy the individual freedom of citizens, have this Government of Madras taken the view of the Madras Civil Liberties Union in this matter? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, I assure the hon. Member that the liberties of the people of Madras will not be in jeopardy as long as they do not commit any offence.” (Laughter.)

Sale of culinary essences.

* 104 Q.—JANAB M. S. MOGRAL: Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any report to the effect that a large part of the stocks of culinary essences has gone underground and is being still illicitly disposed of to consumers at blackmarket rates; and

(b) if so, what steps the Government propose to take in this matter?

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—“ (a) No. Sir. It is however possible that some stock might have gone underground in view of the recent restrictions imposed on the sale of these essences. No reports have been received relating to their sales at blackmarket prices.

“ (b) Does not arise.”

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Labour unions of municipal workers.

* 105 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state the grounds on which the Government issued G.O. No. 1671 not recognizing the labour unions of municipal workers in this State if the office-bearers of such unions include outsiders?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ The orders in G.O. No. 1671, L.A., dated the 8th September 1948, follow the orders applicable to State Government servants. The reason for prohibiting outsiders from being office-bearers of Service Associations is that these Associations are intended to serve the interests of persons in active service only and that persons who do not belong to this class have no place in the management of the Associations.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ Sir, in view of the fact that these trade unions are registered under the Trade Unions Act and that Act permits outsiders to become office-bearers in the unions and in view of the fact that this Government Order prevents outsiders from holding any office in the labour unions of municipal workers, and prevents the settlement of so many disputes between workers and municipalities will the Government consider the desirability of cancelling this particular Government Order? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ The Government will consider the suggestion of the hon. Member.”

DR. K. B. MENON :—“ Are the Government aware that during the strike by the Mettur Township Scavengers' Union this was the central point at issue and that that was responsible for the failure of the strike and that the Government are thus abetting failures of strikes? Will the Government consider the desirability of amending the Government Order? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I think this question should be addressed to the Hon. Minister for Labour.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ Railway Administration ను కూడ యిక్కడు ప్రభుత్వం నడుపుతున్నది. అందులో Railway Workers' Union తరఫున President ను కార్యదర్శిని recognize చేసి వానికి అవకాశం యివ్వగా మునిసిపల్ workers' union కార్యదర్శి వ్యవస్థలను recognize చేయడము యీ మదరాసు ప్రభుత్వం ఎందుకు నిరాకరిస్తున్నదని ప్రభుత్వం చెప్పరా? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ The orders passed by the Government were intended to enforce better discipline in the associations of municipal workers and for their own benefit.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ Railway service కంటే కూడా చాలా essential service ఎక్కువ ప్రధానమైనటువంటి సర్వీసులైన టెలిఫోన్లుకు, కార్యదర్శులకు అవకాశము యివ్వగా, యీ మునిసిపల్

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service workers లో ఎలాంటి in-discipline లేనప్పుడు, యీ municipal workers కు సూచనా recognition యివ్వకుండా ఉండటానికి అవసరము ఎందుకు వచ్చిందో ప్రభుత్వంపై వస్తుందా?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ The Government will certainly consider any representation connected with this matter.”

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—“ In view of the fact that most of the municipal workers of the category of scavengers, cartmen and sweepers are illiterate and ignorant and they are not in a position to represent their grievances properly, will the Government exempt these workers from the Government Order mentioned by the Hon. the Minister? ” 11-10 a.m.

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ I think I have answered enough, Sir. The associations comprise all categories of municipal employees.”

SRI G. SIVASANKARA REDDI :—“ Is it not necessary to include outsiders in such associations and enable them to represent their grievances boldly without any diffidence? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, it is a question of public servants' unions. An association of public servants is for the remedy of their grievances. It is absolutely inexpedient to allow outsiders to take part in them for very many reasons which I need not go into now and therefore I am very unwilling to consider any such suggestion. But if it is a suggestion to be considered it will be considered. I have said enough to show, so far as I am concerned, that I am against it.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Will the Hon. the Chief Minister give an assurance on the floor of the House (interruption by the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari) or make a statement that the employees who are office-bearers of unions will not be punished during their tenure of office and afterwards for two or three months, so that the office-bearers may feel a sense of security in discharging their duties as labour union officers? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, I give the assurance here and now that on account of any action taken by employees who are office-bearers of associations, in regard to the remedying of their grievances, no victimization will take place, as stated by the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition, during the period mentioned. But if any act of indiscipline is done outside the seeking of remedy of grievances, it should not be thought that it is covered by this assurance.”

SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI :—“ In view of the fact that the Central Government representative at the I.L.O. made an objection only in the case of military personnel and Government servants and not in the case of employees of local bodies, will the Government reconsider and revise the Government Order? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I think that that representative was guilty of neglecting this matter.”

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Opening of a fire station at Ongole.

* 106 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANASWAMY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representation was made to the Government of Madras by the Ongole Municipality authorities to open a fire station at Ongole; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

“(b) Government received representations from the Commissioner, Ongole Municipality, in May 1950 and in November 1951. The Commissioner was informed that due to the difficult financial position of the Government, the Government considered that it was not possible to consider the question of opening a fire station at Ongole in the immediate future.”

SRI M. NARAYANASWAMY:—“దానికి ఉజ్జాయింపుగా ఎంత ఖర్చు ఆవుతుందో మంత్రిగారు చెప్పగలరా?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“Notice, Sir.”

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO:—“చాలా ప్రాంతాలలో ఇళ్లు తగలబడి జనాలు నష్టపడుతున్నారు. అందువల్ల ఆలాంటి ఫైర్ స్టేషన్లు ప్రభుత్వము వీధి విధముగా డబ్బు చూచుకొని ప్రారంభించడం చాలా అవసరమని ప్రభుత్వము గుర్తిస్తుందా?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“Notice, Sir.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—“Is the Hon. Minister aware that in most cases the fire engines operate after the fires are extinguished?”

MR. SPEAKER:—“It has nothing to do with the main question.”

SRI S. RAMALINGAM:—“దీని అణేకుకూం నిలయంకణే నకరంకణిల అణేమప్పతరకు ఁనణేనణేన డేతలె యెంపతె కణం మరణిరి అలరాకణ తేరివిప్పరా?”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member can put a separate question.”

Fire station for Rajampet.

* 107 Q.—SRI P. NARASIMHA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether the Government received representations to establish a Fire Service Squad at Rajampet, Cuddapah district, and if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“A representation has been received from Sri P. Narasimha Reddi, M.L.A., for the opening of a fire station at Rajampet. He has been informed that the question of opening a fire station at

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Rajampet can be considered only after fire stations have been opened in the remaining 17 municipal towns in the State in which fire stations should be opened according to the peace-time programme."

SRI P. NARASIMHA REDDI :—“ ప్రతి సంవత్సరము ఈ నాలుకాలో గ్రామాలు తగలబడి కాలిపోతూ ఉంటాయి. కావున రాబోవు ఎడకాలము నకు ముందుగానే ఒక ఫైర్ స్టేషను స్థాపిస్తామని ముర్తిగారు హామీ ఇవ్వాలా? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Notice, Sir.”

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—“ In view of the fact that nearly 33 villages in Sompeta taluk, Visakhapatnam district, were burnt during the last summer within a period of two months, do the Government feel it necessary to provide similar help in the rural areas also? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ What sort of help does the hon. Member want? I don't think fire engines will help after the fires are extinguished.”

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—“ Just like the fire stations in the urban areas, will the Government provide similar help to prevent fires in rural parts? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ These fire stations in urban areas are intended to help rural areas also.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ May I ask the Hon. Minister whether, in view of the fact that in most of the villages the huts are all thatched and are subject to frequent fire accidents, the Government will consider increasing the number of fire stations as also the number of fire engines in the existing stations so that they may be of help to the villages nearby? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Yes, Sir, when our finances improve and when we can spare some money to buy fire engines, we will do so.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Take us into confidence. We will tell you where to find the money.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Yes, by donations from hon. Members.”

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—“ In view of the fact that recently Punganur, Palmaner and Rajampet taluks were subject to frequent fire accidents, will the Government consider opening a fire station at Rajampet? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, the subject of fire stations comes under my portfolio. I may say that fire engines cost very much and if we make a plan for preventing fires in the rural areas, it would be cheaper to build less inflammable huts than to buy fire engines and employ men to run them.”

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SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Has the Hon. Chief Minister under contemplation any scheme for constructing fire-proof houses and cottages for the villagers? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" That takes us to economic improvement."

Financial aid to dispensaries in panchayats.

* 108 Q.—**SRI S. NARAYANAPPA :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) how many panchayats are running dispensaries, either Ayurvedic or Allopathic, in Anantapur district; and

(b) whether the Government propose to give financial aid to the panchayats where Ayurvedic or Allopathic dispensaries are opened?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (a) Only one panchayat namely, the Uravakonda Panchayat in Anantapur district is running an Ayurvedic dispensary. No panchayat board is running any Allopathic dispensary in that district.

" (b) The question of granting financial aid will be considered when requests are received through the appropriate channels."

SRI S. NARAYANAPPA :—" Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state whether Uravakonda Panchayat has applied for financial aid? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The Government are not paying subsidy to the medical practitioner there."

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :— ప్రభుత్వమువారు ప్రస్తుతము గ్రామ ఆరోగ్య కేంద్రములకు రూరల్ డిస్పెన్సరీలు ప్రైవేటుగా వర్తకమునకు వుంటే వాటికి గాంబీలు ఇస్తారా? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" A separate question may be put, Sir."

SRI G. SIVASANKARA REDDI :—" May I know whether any honorarium would be paid to the village vaidyas in rural areas? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" No, Sir, not by Government."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Questions over."

SRI L. LAKSHMANA DAS :—" On a point of order, Sir. Question No. 109 has not been answered."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I told the House that question No. 109 would be taken up on the 24th instant."

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[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE ON FRIDAYS FOR MUSLIM PRAYERS.

JANAB MOHAMED SALIH MARAIKAYAR :—“ Mr. Speaker, 11-20
Sir, Muslims are bound to attend the Prayers on Fridays at a.m.
12 noon; may I suggest that the House . . . ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ We adjourn at 1 o'clock.”

JANAB MOHAMED SALIH MARAIKAYAR :—“ I appeal to
the Hon. Speaker as well as to the House to adjourn at 12 o'clock.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The practice is for the House to adjourn
at 1 o'clock and reassemble at 3 on Fridays.”

JANAB MOHAMED SALIH MARAIKAYAR :—“ But we
have to attend the Prayers at 12-30. I request we may adjourn at
12, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Let the hon. Member put that in
writing; I shall consider the suggestion. But I may inform the
hon. Member that the practice is for the House to adjourn at one
o'clock and not at twelve on Fridays.”

JANAB MOHAMED SALIH MARAIKAYAR :—“ It will be
difficult for us to reach the mosque in time, Sir.”

III.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.

(1) THE MADRAS DISTRICT BOARDS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1952—cont.

* SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, the
Government in moving this Bill have stated that they are actuated
by a democratic purpose, viz., that new electoral rolls should be
prepared and that some time is necessary for their preparation.
We are not prepared to accept that reason at its face value. If
the intention of the Government is to give greater facilities for
those young people who have not been enfranchised yet and to
disenfranchise those who have voted and the dead who, it is alleged,
have voted in the municipal elections . . . ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I do not hear the hon. Member at all.
There is too much noise in the House.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ There is a
slight technical point; the hon. Member seems to be too tall for
the mike. He must just bend a little bit.”

* SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I
was stating that I did not accept the explanation offered by the
Hon. Minister to the effect that the Government were motivated
by a democratic purpose, viz., of enfranchising those that have not
been enfranchised as yet and to disenfranchise the dead who have
voted in the municipal elections. If this reason was given they
should have come forward to postpone the municipal elections

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which were conducted on the basis of the old electoral rolls. The second reason adduced for bringing forward this measure is that the monsoons have failed and that famine exists in certain areas and that therefore the energies of the Government and of the people should be mobilized for combating the famine. Sir, there is no assurance given by the Minister that next year also the monsoon will not fail. As a matter of fact, it may or may not fail. So, we are not prepared to accept this reason also at its face value. On the other hand, certain political incidents would seem to indicate that it is on the basis of certain calculations to ensure the success of the party in power, that this Bill has been brought forward. I believe it was a calculated indiscretion on the part of the Hon. the Minister for Finance when he said that re-elections might be held at an early date though the Chief Minister hastened to give an official denial of the intention. The results of the municipal elections would seem to indicate that the Government has not been able to regain popularity after the present Ministry was formed. The results of the elections do not seem to have heartened the Congress Party and the Chief Minister himself has admitted that he had been humbled and that his anticipation that his personality would be able to sway the electorate did not have the intended effect. Hence, they seem to be nursing the hope that if there is one more year of the Ministry's rule in the districts, Congress popularity would increase and it would be possible for the Congress to secure a larger number of seats at the district board elections. An effort has been made to increase Congress popularity by creating false hopes on certain issues. The architect of the present Constitution stood for centralism some time ago, but to-day we find him as an ardent advocate of Provincial Autonomy. In a burst of enthusiasm—perhaps in a fit of delirium when he was running a temperature—the Hon. the Finance Minister extolled the exploits of the Chief Minister at the recent Delhi Conference of Finance Ministers in regard to a greater share to the Madras State of the revenue derived from income-tax and provincial autonomy regarding certain taxation measures. During this session, an attempt is being made to show that the present Ministry is ready to fight the Central Government on the question of handlooms. I believe all this is shadow-boxing for the purpose of making the electorate believe that the present Ministry stands for a greater degree of provincial autonomy. The postponement of the district board elections is for the purpose of making the electorate believe that the Congress is on the side of the people, on this issue. On the other hand, the violent opposition to this Bill by certain Members of this House is motivated by the fact that in the recent municipal elections, the results showed that the popularity of the Communist party is waning; therefore the Communist party members would like to have immediate elections, so that their present popularity may not wane still further. Though these are the political calculations of those who support this Bill and those who oppose it, we on this side of the House, have our own calculations with regard to this measure. We do not believe that the popularity of the Congress is likely to be

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enhanced as a result of the postponement of the elections. The Congress Government nourishes pious hopes and these hopes will be belied in the same way as they were belied during the municipal elections. It will be some time before the electorate begins to understand that the attitude of the Ministry on the question of greater autonomy for the States is merely shadow-boxing with the Central Government. It will be some time before the people realise that the new broom is not sweeping as well as was sought to be made out by persistent propaganda. A number of concessions are being given nowadays with the idea of mobilising support for the party in power; but if you analyse the concessions, they are only crumbs thrown for the purpose of creating the impression that some further good is going to be done to the people subsequently. For instance, let us take the concession that was made to the bus transport workers. The concession was that gratuity would be paid to the workers some ten years hence; and that concession has been made with a view to create the impression that this Government are making every possible effort to improve the conditions of the workers. But so long as the Congress Government sticks to its preset economic programme, so long as it is going to be a Government for the protection of the interests of the landlords and the rich, we are confident that this Government will not be able to gain that popularity which it expects. On the other hand, we believe that this attempt on their part will lead to the same result as in the case of their previous attempts. In the matter of playing with separatist tendencies they are likely to sow the wind and reap the whirlwind. Even during the period of this one year of postponement of the elections, this attempt at playing with the separatist tendencies operating in this State is not going to bring any results in their favour. Like the sorcerer's apprentice, Sri Rajagopalachari will be unable to control the forces he is unleashing. On the other hand, they will be exposed as people who are not genuine supporters of a greater degree of provincial autonomy. Further, I would like to say that the Government which brought forward this measure, have failed to take note of one other calculation, viz., the possibility of a recession; and if the recession should deepen, as it is likely to do, then all these attempts and calculations which are supposed to bolster up the present Ministry's popularity are likely to be doomed. Therefore, our own calculation is, that the Congress popularity will wane further and that the Opposition forces are likely to gain by a postponement of the elections.

“ The main argument that has been advanced by the Government in introducing this Bill is the inevitable delay in the preparation of electoral rolls. If this reason was genuine, I submit there is no necessity for postponing the elections for as long a period as one year. If it is genuine, it would be desirable for the Government to give the assurance that as soon as electoral rolls are prepared, the elections will be held. I believe that there is a great deal of truth in what has been said by many Members of the Opposition that there has been a great deal of harassment by Presidents of District Boards. Assurances of course have been

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given by the Minister concerned that these matters will be looked into but we on this side of the House are afraid that these assurances just like other similar assurances will not be fully implemented. On the other hand if they are not implemented the Congress popularity in the State far from going up will wane faster as a result of the victimizations that are being perpetrated by the Presidents of District Boards who have lost popular support. Taking the picture as a whole we on this side of the House are of the opinion that if the Congress is desirous of committing political suicide through a miscalculated postponement it is welcome to do so."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had not intended to intervene in this debate at all nor am I competent to do it. But I do so, because I have just heard Sri Anthoni Pillai and I wish to assure him that I am very grateful for his observations and in some respects he very clearly proved that our motives, if we are intelligent men, are all honest and at any rate free from self-interest. He has proved that it is very dangerous for the Congress to postpone the elections and he has asserted that the Congress popularity is waning and that it will further wane and that it would, therefore, not be advisable from our own point of view that we should postpone the elections. Admitting all this hypothetically as well as in parts substantially, I submit that he has proved that our motives are good and therefore, let us begin from that point. I am sure that the Hon. the Finance Minister and the Minister for Local Administration who have spoken and who will probably wind up the debate, one of them, will deal with the matter. But I wish to deal with one observation made by Sri Anthoni Pillai. He said that I had admitted that in some cases my personal appeal failed; I admit it again and I am not ashamed of it because it only meant that communal feelings were stronger than the appeal that I made. That point apart, the question is whether the general results of the elections have proved what Mr. Pillai said. With regard to local board elections, whether in municipal or district board elections, I hold the view, with all respect to those who may differ from that view, that as far as possible we should have no politics in them but the present atmosphere did not permit it and there were certain challenges that had been made, so far as the main Opposition to the Congress which came from the Communists, went. Mr. Pillai has asserted—I hope he is right and I hope the Communists will admit it—that the Communists had failed in the elections." (Interruption.)

(Sri K. Govinda Rao rose in his seat.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"Order, order. I would request the hon. Member to resume his seat."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Let us examine the position calmly. I was proceeding to the point which perhaps is worrying the other side. Let me tell them that the Congress has not secured an over-all majority of the seats. I say,

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Sir, that it is consistent with my desire because I want that local bodies should be free from extremely undiluted political bias. The Congress has succeeded and certainly the Communists who challenged its position did not succeed. A large number of independent members have succeeded in the elections. I welcome such a thing and I want independents to succeed in elections to the local bodies wherever possible because local bodies are concerned with matters which do not really require political party feelings. We should as far as possible put aside politics in local bodies but since adult franchise has been introduced all at once and at one time in all spheres, in the municipalities, district boards and in the general elections, this situation has arisen and this disturbance of understanding has taken place. Party feelings have played a larger part in the elections than they should. So far as the present elections are concerned, I wish to assure Mr. Pillai that I have no grievance whatsoever with the results, the Congress party has no grievance about it; the Congress is quite pleased with the success that it has secured and is also quite pleased with the fact that many independents have come in and they do hope that the independents will also stand for good administration."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Since many hon. Members have taken part in the discussion, I will allow a few more Members including of course the Leader of the Opposition to take part in the discussion and then I will put the motion to the vote of the House."

SRI RAJA SAGI SURYANARAYANA RAJU:—"అధ్యక్ష, జిల్లా బోర్డులకు సంబంధించిన ఈ తీర్మానాన్ని నేను సలహాస్తున్నాను. జిల్లా బోర్డుల గడువులను ఎంత పొడిగించినా నా కట్టి అధ్యంతరం లేదు. విశఫటిత ఈ విషయమై కొన్ని సలహాలు చేయదలచుకొన్నాను. జిల్లా బోర్డు పరిపాలన చాలా బాగున్నంతో కూడు కొనివుంది. వాటివల్ల ప్రజలకులిగే ఉపకారాలు నానాటికి తగ్గిపోతున్నాయి. జిల్లా బోర్డులలో దుర్వ్యయం చాలా జరుగుతోంది. జిల్లా బోర్డు ప్రెసిడెంట్లు తమ అధికారాన్ని దర్శిస్తూ ఉంటుంటారు. ఇంకొక ఉదాహరణ తెలియజేస్తాను. జిల్లా బోర్డు ప్రెసిడెంట్లకు జిల్లా బోర్డు ఫండ్స్నుంచి ప్రభుత్వంవారు కార్డును కొని యిచ్చారు. వీటి ధరలు 20,000 రూపాయలకు పైబడి వుంటున్నాయి. జిల్లా బోర్డు ప్రెసిడెంట్లకు మంత్రులకువలె ఈ సౌకర్యం ఎందువల్ల కలుగజేయాలి? తెలియదు లేదు. ఈ కార్డునువారు జిల్లా బోర్డు పనులకుకాక పార్టీపనులకు ఉపయోగించు కుంటున్నారు. నెలకు పెట్రోల్ కయ్యే ఖర్చు 500 రూపాయలకు మించి వుంటోంది. పాఠశాలలూ ఏ స్వంత పాఠశాల తిరగనంతవరకు ఈ కారులు ప్రయాణించేస్తాయి. ఏదాది తిరుగకుండానే వాటిమరల చెడిపోయి మూలనడుతున్నాయి. జిల్లా బోర్డు ప్రెసిడెంట్లకు కార్డు ఎందుకయ్యా అంటే వారు ప్రజాప్రతినిధులు కనుక కార్డు యిస్తున్నామనే సమాధానం చెప్తున్నారు. అలా అయినట్లయితే శాసనసభ్యులందరూ కూడా కార్డు సప్లయచేస్తే ఎంతో సంతోషిస్తాం. అదమం కాంగ్రెస్ సభ్యులకొక్కరి కైనా కార్డు సప్లయచేయండి లేకపోతే కాంగ్రెస్ సభ్యులందరూ కలిపినా ఒక రారు సప్లయచేయండి. దీనికి మీమంతానో సంతోషిస్తాం. జిల్లా బోర్డు ప్రెసిడెంట్లు తమ స్నేహితులను, బంధువులను జిల్లా బోర్డు కారులలో ఎక్కించుకొని తిరగడం ఆపు చేయాలి. కాంగ్రెస్ పార్టీ ప్రచారానికిగాను దానిని ఉపయోగించుకోరాదని ఉత్తరువులు జారీచేయాలి. జిల్లా బోర్డు ప్రెసిడెంట్లు ఇటువంటి అతకతవకలు చేస్తున్నందు

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వల్లనే ప్రజలకు కాంగ్రెస్ పట్ల అగ్రహం కలుగలేదు. కాంగ్రెస్ సంస్థ ఊమం దృష్ట్యా ఆయినా జిల్లా బోర్డు ప్రెసిడెంట్లు వారి అధికారకాలంలో సక్రమంగా ప్రవర్తించేటట్లు చూడాలి.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Is the hon. Member speaking on this Bill.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ He is speaking on administration.”

SRI RAJA SAGI SURYANARAYANA RAJU :—“ ఎలిమెంటరీ

ఎడ్యుకేషన్ విషయంలో కూడా ఎంతో శ్రద్ధ చూపవలసివుంది. డిప్రీవు బోర్డు ప్రెసి డెంట్లు ఈ ఉపాధ్యాయులపట్ల చాలా కఠినంగా ప్రవర్తించినా, రు. ఉపాధ్యాయులను తరచు ట్రాన్స్ఫర్ చేయటాడనని జి.ఓ. లు వున్నాయి కాని జిల్లా బోర్డు ప్రెసిడెంట్లు ఈ వ్యవహారాలను చేటిని చాటించుటలేదు. వారి యిష్టప్రకారం ఉపాధ్యాయులను బదిలీలుచేస్తున్నారు.

“ ఎలిమెంటరీ ఎడ్యుకేషన్ విషయంలోవలన హైస్కూల్స్ విషయంలోకూడా జిల్లా బోర్డులు సరిగా వుండేయటలేదు. మా జిల్లాలో టాక్ఎర్స్ క్లాస్స్ నిమిత్తం ఒక వంపు డిప్రీవు బోర్డు నిర్వహిస్తోంది. కాని అది చాలా లోప భూయిష్టంగా ఉంది. దానిని ప్రభుత్వంవారి స్వాధీనంచేసుకొని నిర్వహించవలసిందని కోరుతున్నాను. జిల్లా బోర్డుల గడువును రెండుమాసం సంవత్సరాలకు పెంచినా సేను అడ్డుచెప్పేవానిని కాను. ఐతే జిల్లాలోని సరియైన పరిపాలన కొనసాగునట్లు చూడవలసినదని రాజగోపాలాచారి గారిని కోరుతున్నాను. మాబోటివారు స్వతంత్రులుగా ఎన్నికలలో గెలిచి, కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రతిఘటించి ఓడించినప్పటికీ ఈనాడు రాజగోపాలాచారిగారిని బలపరుస్తున్నా మంటే అందుకు కారణం వారి శక్తిసామర్థ్యాలపై చూకున్న విశ్వాసమే. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు అధికారానికి వచ్చినతరువాత అధికారులు కొంతవరకు సక్రమంగానే వర్తిస్తున్నారని భావించవలసివుంది. ఆయన జిల్లా బోర్డు పరిపాలన విషయంలో కూడా సక్రమమైన విచారణలుచేస్తారని ఆశిస్తున్నాను.

“ ఈ మధ్యన ఎలిమెంటరీ రిమూనియ్ బోర్డుగురించి లోపాలున్నవిని ప్రభుత్వం ఈ లోపాలు సవరించుటకు సాయపడుతుందని నచ్చుచూ ఇంతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

11-40
a.m.

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ అధ్యక్షా, నేను యీ బిల్లునుగురించి మాట్లాడ

వరనని యింతకుముందు తలచలేదు. కాని మన ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారి ప్రసంగంలా వెల్లడింపబడిన అభిప్రాయాలు తెలుసుకొనిన తర్వాత వాటిని ఖండింపుట నా విధి యని భావించి మాట్లాడవలచినాను. వాస్తవ పరిస్థితులకు భిక్షంగా ఊహించుకొని ఆకాశసౌధాలను నిర్మించుకొని వాటిలో తమకు తోచిన కలలుకంటూవుంటే శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారిని నేను విమర్శించిఉండే వాడికాదు. కాని ఆయన యీ కాసన సభను ఒక వేదికగాచేసుకొని కమ్యూనిష్టులపై రాళ్ళురువ్వటానికి ప్రయత్నించినందు వల్లనే నేను వారి విమర్శలకు సమాధానము చెప్పవలసినవచ్చింది. శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు మాట్లాడుతు కమ్యూనిష్టులకు మునిసిపల్ ఎన్నికలలో ఓటమిసంభవించిందని శలవిచ్చారు. ఇది వాస్తవంకాదు. జనరల్ ఎన్నికలలో ఆయాచోట్లలో కమ్యూనిష్టు పార్టీ ఎన్ని ఓట్లు తెచ్చుకోగలిగినదో, యీనాటి మునిసిపల్ ఎన్నికలలోకూడా అన్ని ఓట్లు తెచ్చుకోగలిగింది. అంధ జిల్లాలలో కాంగ్రెసువారు అభ్యర్థులను నిలబెట్టలేక పోయినారనే విషయం శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు గమనించినట్లు కనబడడం

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లేదు. కాంగ్రెసువారును చెప్పుకుంటేనే యేమి ముప్పువస్తుందో అని స్వతంత్రులము అనే మునుకువేసుకొని కొద్దిదారిని Municipalities లో ప్రవేశించుటకు కొంతమంది ప్రయత్నంచేశారు. ఈ యదార్థ విషయాన్ని శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు గమనించాలి. అంతేకాని కాంగ్రెస్ వారికి యేదో విజయం సంభవించింది. కమ్యూనిస్టులు ఒడిపోయినారు అని భావించకోవడంవల్ల ఎట్టి లాభమున్నూ కలుగదు. ఇవి వాస్తవ హాస్థికులు. ఇక Municipal wards విభజించిన విధానంచూడండి. అది కారంలాభాన్ని పార్టీవారికి వివిధంగా wards ను ఏర్పాటుచేస్తే లాభదాయకంగా ఉంటుందో ఆ విధానమే అనుసరించబడింది. ఒక ward లో చూడువేలమంది ఓటర్లు మరొక ward లో 1,500 మంది ప్రతిపక్షాన్ని విభజన జరిగింది. తక్కువ ఓటర్లు అన్న వార్డులకు యిద్దరు అభ్యర్థులను నిలవడంజరిగింది. ఎవరెవరికి ఏ wards లాభదాయకంగా ఉంటాయో అనే విషయంపై ఆయా వ్యక్తుల వలకుబడిని ఆధారంచేసుకొని wards ఏర్పాటుచేయబడ్డాయి. మునిసిపాలిటీలలోని వార్డులలో కొంతమందిమంది ఓటర్ల సంఖ్య సమానంగా ఉండాలి అనే సూత్రం పాటించబడలేదు. వ్యక్తుల వలకుబడిని వారికి రాగల ఓట్లను ఆధారంగా తీసుకొని వార్డులలో ఉండవలసిన ఓటర్ల సంఖ్య నిర్ణయించబడింది. ఈ విధంగా అక్కడక్కడ కొంతమంది కాంగ్రెస్ వారు స్వతంత్రులని వేరుపెట్టుకొని నేగ్గిలే నేగ్గియుండవచ్చు. నిజంగా స్థానికసంస్థలలో కాంగ్రెస్ ఎక్కడ గెలిచిందో చెప్పండి. కాంగ్రెస్ వలకుబడికి అది ఒక నిదర్శన మని నానించడము, కమ్యూనిస్టుల ఆపజయ్యానికి దానిని ఒక కొలతబద్ధంగా చూపడం భావ్యమే అని శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారిని అడుగుతున్నాను. వాస్తవ విషయాలను ముగిగురచడానికి, వలకుబడి కోల్పోయిన కాంగ్రెస్ సంస్థ కోలుకుంటూ ఉండని చూపడానికి మూలమే ప్రచారంగా శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారి ప్రసంగం ఉపయోగపడుదేమోకాని, ప్రజలను ఎంతమాత్రం మభ్యపెట్టలేరని అయిన గమనించాలి.”

SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBBA REDDI:—“On a point of order, Sir. The hon. Member is speaking on a subject that is not before the House.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ఈ సందర్భములో ప్రధాన మంత్రిగారు మాట్లాడుతున్నప్పుడు వారికి ధైర్యము చాలక ఈ point of order ను ఆపుడు తీసుకొని రానందులకు నేను చింతించుచున్నాను.”

SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBBA REDDI :—“On a matter of personal explanation, Sir. The hon. Member said that the Hon. Chief Minister was speaking on the same subject. I must tell him that the Hon. Chief Minister raised that point in connection with the point raised by Mr. Anthony Pillai.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“అందుచేతనే, నేనుగూడా ప్రధాన మంత్రిగారు ఆపుడు పెప్పిన దానినిబట్టియే యిప్పుడు నేను చెప్పుతున్నాను అని గ్రహించి పూర్తి ఉంటే హేయది. మునిసిపల్ ఎన్నికలలో కమ్యూనిస్టుల గెలుపు ఓటమి జిల్లా బోర్డు ఎన్నికలకు సంబంధములేదు. జనరల్ ఎన్నికల తరువాతమాడ వెనుకటి జిల్లా బోర్డు అధ్యక్షులు ఉండటమువల్ల ప్రజలకు అనేక చిక్కులు కలుగుతున్నాయి. వీరియొక్క అధికార దుర్వినియోగం తగ్గించాలనే పుద్బేత్వంతో ఇంతకుముందు ఈ జిల్లా బోర్డు ఎన్నికలు జరిగి ఎన్నో సంవత్సరములైనవి. నేను యీ విల్లును వ్యతిరేకిస్తున్నాను. జనరల్ ఎన్నికలు జరిగిన వెంటనే యీ జిల్లా బోర్డు ఎన్నికలు జరిపితే ప్రజల యిబ్బందులు తీర్చటానికిన్నీ, మరల అధికారం పనించటానికిన్నీ అవకాశం ఉంటుంది

[Sri T. Nagi Reddi] [7th November 1952]

అని చెప్పుతున్నాను. యిప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వమువారు యీ బిల్లును లిసుగొని గావడమువల్ల వారికి ఎల్లక్షనులలో గెలుపొందుటకు వారికి అనుకూల వాతావరణంకొరకు ఎదురుదూస్తూ ఎన్నికలను వాయిదా వేస్తున్నారని అనుకుంటున్నాను. జనరల్ ఎన్నికలు జరిగిన తర్వాత యీ బోర్డు అధ్యక్షుల తరపున ఓటర్లనుండి తమ పార్టీలకు కోడ్లపని కారణం చేత వారికి యిష్టంలేని వారినందరిని దూరప్రదేశాలకు transfer చేయడం జరుగుచున్నది. యీ విషయంలో యీ బోర్డు అధ్యక్షులు అనేవారు వీరి అధికారములను దుర్వినియోగంచేసి ప్రజలను బాధించుచున్నారు. వారు యింక దొర్లవ్యముచేస్తూన్నారంటే అది వారియొక్క అసమర్థతలే సూచించుచున్నది. యిప్పుడు నిజముగా కాంగ్రెసు పక్షము వారికి ఎన్నికల భయము లేకపోతే, యిప్పుడు వెంటనే ఎన్నికలు వీల జరగరు అని అడుగుచున్నాను. ఎన్నికలు జరిపితే ఎవరెవరి పేరు ప్రతిష్టలు బయటపడగలవు. ఆ కారణంచేతనే ఎన్నికలను వాయిదా వేయుటకు ప్రయత్నము తున్నారు. ప్రతిదానికి కరువును అడ్డుముట్టుకోవటం అధిక మంత్రి శ్రీ సుబ్రహ్మణ్యం గారికి అలవాటు అయినది. అన్ని ఎన్నికలకు అడ్డు భర్తును కరువు నివారణకు వినియోగిస్తున్నారా? ప్రతిదానికి కరువు అనే పేరు చెప్పుట మంచిదికాదని నా అభిప్రాయము. కాబట్టి ప్రజాభిప్రాయాన్ని మన్నించి ప్రభుత్వం వెంటనే జిల్లా బోర్డు ఎన్నికలు జరుపగలదని ఆశిస్తున్నాను. ఈ బిల్లును వ్యతిరేకించవలసిన వాళ్ళతో ఆయి వైపు సభ్యులైనగూడా ఉన్నది. ఎన్నికలు జరిపి ప్రభుత్వం కాంగ్రెసు పేరు ప్రతిష్టలను ఎంతవరకు నిలుపుకొందురో చూడమని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను.

SRI V. K. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—“ கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது சபையின் முன்னால் இருக்கும் தீர்மானமானது மிகவும் சாமான்யமான தீர்மானம். இந்த மசோதா இவ்வளவு தூரம் ஆட்சேபணைக்குரியது என்று நான் நினைக்கவில்லை. பிப்ரவரி மாதத் திஸ்தான் சட்டசபைத் தேர்தல் நடந்தது. அதற்கு பின் முனிசிபல் தேர்தல் இப்பொழுது தான் நடந்து முடிந்திருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது பஞ்சாயத்து தேர்தல் நடக்கிறது. அதற்குள்ளேயே ஜில்லா போர்டு தேர்தல் வேண்டுமென்று எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்கள் நினைக்கிறார்களென்று நான் நினைக்கவில்லை. ஏதோ இந்த 'பில்'லுக்கு ஆட்சேபணை சொல்லவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள் தவிர, மனதார ஜில்லா போர்டு தேர்தலை இதற்குள்ளாக வைக்க அவர்கள் தயாராய் இருக்கிறார்களென்று நான் நம்பவில்லை.

11-50 “ இந்த ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனத் தேர்தல்கள் இந்த மூன்று வருஷங்
a.m. களிலே ஒரு ஸ்தாபனத்திற்காவது இந்தத் தேர்தல் நடக்கவில்லை.
இப்பொழுது நடந்ததே முனிசிபல் தேர்தல், அந்த முனிசிபல் சபைகள்
இந்து வருஷங்கள் இருந்த பிறகுதான் தேர்தல் நடந்திருக்கிறது.
இப்பொழுது வரப்போகிற பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டுகளுக்கு 14 வருஷங்களுக்கு
முன்பே தேர்தல் நடந்தது. 14 வருஷங்களுக்குப் பிறகு இப்பொழுது
தான் தேர்தல் நடக்கப்போகிறது. அது மாதிரமல்ல. இந்த 14 வருஷங்
களிலேயே ஜில்லா போர்டு தேர்தலோ, முனிசிபல் தேர்தலோ மூன்று
வருஷங்களுக்கொரு தடவை நடக்கவில்லை. இதற்கு முன் முனிசிபல்
தேர்தல் 7 வருஷத்திற்கு ஒரு தடவை நடந்தது. ஜில்லா போர்டு தேர்தல்
7 வருஷத்திற்கு ஒரு தடவை நடந்தது. இந்த முனிசிபால்டிகள் பஞ்சா
யத்து போர்டுகள், ஜில்லா போர்டுகள் ஆகிய ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களெல்ல
லாம் குறைந்தது ஐந்து வருஷங்களுக்காவது அதனுடைய period
இருக்கவேண்டியது அவசியம். அப்பொழுதுதான் அந்த ஸ்தல ஸ்தா
பனங்களும், அதில் இருக்கின்றவர்களும் ஏதாவது வேலை செய்ய முடியு
மென்று நான் பூரணமாய் நம்புகின்றேன். ஆகையால் இது ஒன்றும்
புதிது அல்ல. இந்தத் தேர்தலை ஒத்தி வைத்தால் இதற்கென்று பல
Motives, கற்பிக்கிறார்கள். ‘இதை வேண்டுமென்றே சர்க்கார் ஒத்திப்
போடுகிறார்கள்; ‘தேர்தல் வரக்கூடாது என்று சர்க்கார் நினைக்கிறது’
என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இந்த முனிசிபல் தேர்தலை வைத்த சர்க்

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கார், பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டு தேர்தல் வைக்கிற சர்க்கார், இந்த ஜில்லா போர்டு தேர்தலுக்காகப் பயப்படவேண்டியதில்லை. சர்க்கார் பயப்படப் போவதில்லை. ஆனால், இந்த வருஷத்திலே இத்தனை தேர்தலும் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்கார் நினைக்கவில்லை.

“தவிர ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபன மந்திரி சொன்னார்: அதற்கு வேண்டிய வோட்டர்கள் லிஸ்டு தயாராகவில்லை” என்று. இனிமேல் ஜில்லா போர்டு தேர்தல்களுக்கெல்லாம் அதிகப் பணச்செலவோடு நடக்கப்போகிறது. இந்த அலெம்பிளி தேர்தலுக்கு எவ்வளவு செலவாயிற்றோ அதைவிட அதிகச் செலவும் சிரமமும் ஏற்படும். ஒரு ஜில்லா போர்டு தேர்தலுக்குக் குறைந்தது ஒரு லட்சம் ரூபாயாவது செலவாகுமென்று நான் நினைக்கின்றேன். இந்தச் செலவையெல்லாம் ஜில்லா போர்டு தான் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். அதனால் இந்தச் சட்டத்தை மாற்றி ஜில்லா போர்டு தேர்தலை வருஷத்திற்கொருதரம் என்று வைப்பதுதான் முறை. அது தான் நியாயம்.

“இந்த சட்டசபைக்குக் கூட மூன்று வருஷத்திற்கொருதரம் தேர்தல் நடந்தது. ஆனால் ஐந்து வருஷம் என்று ‘கான்ஸ்டிடியூஷனல்’ மாற்றியிருக்கிறார்கள். அதைப்போலவே ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களாகிய ஜில்லா போர்டு, முனிசிபாலிட்டி, பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டு இவைகளுக்கெல்லாம் தேர்தல்கள் ஐந்து வருஷத்திற்கு ஒரு தடவை இருப்பதுதான் முறை. அப்பொழுதுதான் அந்த போர்டிலே சென்றவர்கள் தகுதியான, உருப் படியான வேலையைச் செய்து காண்பிக்கலாம். இந்த ஜில்லா போர்டு தேர்தலை ஒத்திவைப்பது வேண்டுமென்றே காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் செய்த காரியமல்ல. எதிர்க்கட்சிகாரர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்களே தவிர, அவர்கள் கூட இந்தத் தேர்தலுக்கு தயாராய் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று நான் சொல்லமுடியாது.

“ஜில்லா போர்டுகளிலே அனேக கெடுதலான காரியங்கள், ஜில்லா போர்டு தலைவர்களாலும் அதன் கீழுள்ள அதிகாரிகளாலும் செய்யப்படுகின்றன என்று பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். ஜில்லா போர்டுண்டையுமுறை தெரியாமல் அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள் என்றதான் நான் நினைக்கிறேன். தற்போது இருக்கிற ஜில்லா போர்டு முறையிலே நல்லதும் செய்ய முடியாது கெட்டதும் செய்ய முடியாது. அவர்களாகவே செய்யக் கூடிய காரியம் பல இல்லை. ஜில்லா போர்டு சட்டம் 1920-ம் வருஷத்திலே ஆரம்பித்த போது பல அதிகாரங்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தன. ஆனால், இன்றைக்கு அந்த அதிகாரங்களெல்லாம் எடுக்கப்பட்டுவிட்டன. ஆகையால் அதிக கெடுதலும் செய்ய முடியாது; நல்லதும் செய்ய முடியாது. இதனாலே ஜில்லா போர்டுகளில் அனேக கெடுதல்கள் செய்துவிட்டார்கள் என்று சொல்லுவது தப்பு.

“தவிர ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களில் ராஜ்ய கட்சிகள் அவசியம் இல்லை. கனம் பிரதம மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொன்னது போல், அது அவசியமே இல்லை. ஒரு கட்சியார் தேர்தலுக்கு கட்சி ரீதியில் நிற்கிறார்களேயென்று மற்ற கட்சியார்களும் நிற்கிறார்கள். ஆகையினால் இந்த ஜில்லா போர்டு தேர்தலை ஒரு வருஷத்திற்கு ஒத்தி வைத்ததில் ஏதோ ஒரு ‘மோடிஸ்’ இருக்கிறதென்று சொல்வது தப்பு. அது ஒத்தி வைக்கப் படுவது நல்லது. ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனத் தேர்தல்களெல்லாம் ஐந்து வருஷங்களுக்கு ஒரு தடவை நடப்பது தான் நல்லது என்று தெரிவித்துக் கொண்டு என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்கின்றேன்.”

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I entirely agree with those who have spoken, that the elections must be held by the due date. I am not one of those who believe that there are valid administrative reasons for postponing the elections. We have got a very costly department of the Inspector of Local Boards and a big staff throughout the State who ought to have known better that even if there were changes with regard to the

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constitution of the Ministry and all these political matters, elections to local bodies would not be affected. His whole department should have been ready for it. They knew since April, after the formation of the Ministry, that the elections are bound to come at a particular time. Therefore, in my humble opinion the reasons advanced mildly by the Hon. Sri Sankara Reddi are really not valid. One of the reasons, he said, is that the revision of electoral rolls is going on. I submit revision of electoral rolls always takes place and it can never be a valid reason to postpone elections particularly in this case because the main electoral rolls are all ready and a little difference, if any, regarding a few names should really not stop the entire election machinery and interrupt the democratic programme of the life of the people. Day before yesterday the Hon. Finance Minister was good enough to intervene in the debate and he appealed to the House to understand the present position, namely, that immediately after the general elections, we should not thrust upon the people another series of elections. He pleaded this point with all the earnestness which world politicians to-day are pleading for preventing a Third World War. Sir, elections to district boards, not being of such a superior political nature—as the Hon. Chief Minister said—need not really worry us and their programme need not be disturbed at all.

“ Sir, it was also stated that there would be elections to panchayats and therefore it would not be possible to arrange elections to district boards also. I submit that every district has got so many officers and so many establishments and if only the Government want that the programme should be observed, there are enough officers and enough people to carry out the programme without any let or hindrance. Therefore, we should not view these things from any political point of view. We must see that elections are held in the regular course, just as the annual share-holders' meetings of companies and incorporated organizations and co-operative societies are held in a regular way. The election programme should not be disturbed and must always continue whatever party may be in power here. That is one reason why I urge upon the Government to drop the present Bill. I moved an amendment that the Bill might be taken into consideration six months from to-day. The meaning of that is that the elections should go on immediately and that the present Bill should be dropped. I am not going into other aspects, whether the Communists have succeeded or the Congress have failed to succeed and whether we should be glad over the success of the Independents or not. It may be, in a different political atmosphere some people will be coming into the district boards and in another seasonal atmospheric change, others might come in. But the work of Local Boards must be carried on uninterruptedly in a democratic way. If we postpone elections, things will stagnate on all sides. No president of a district board should ever be under an impression—however good he may be—that the term of the district board would be extended under pressure.

12 noon. “ Elections must be held immediately on the due date unless an act of God intervenes and everybody including the electors must

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be prepared and must have that certainty. Then only there will be a healthy development of ideas in public life. I know most of the presidents of the district boards who have been defeated in the last general elections. It is merely a question of some defects in the electoral rolls. I have consulted some of the presidents of district boards and they said that there could be no difficulty in regard to the electoral rolls and they were also of the opinion that elections to the panchayat boards need not really stand in the way of elections to the districts boards. I therefore appeal to the Government to drop the Bill or accept my amendment. But, the Hon. Minister may say that it is already November and ask, 'How is it possible for us to hold elections by 1st December?' My first charge against him is that having been in office for six months and more, he should have foreseen the elections instead of waiting for six months and then coming forward and saying that there is no time. I will make a sporting offer to the Hon. Minister. Will he change the date from 1st December 1953 to 31st December 1952? If he agrees to complete the elections before the 31st December 1952, we would all agree not to press our amendments. Sir, I will wait for the answer of the Hon. Minister. We have no objection to postpone the elections by one month more. To-day is only the 7th of November. We have still got 23 days and another 30 days in December making a total of 53 days which is more than enough. Presidents of the United States have been changed within less than one month and the entire election campaign of the United States of America was held in a short while because in America there is a fixed date for the elections and they stick to it. The Americans also knew that if it was left to the passing whims and fancies, or passing opinions of changing Governments, similar adjournments or postponements might take place creating uncertainties and they therefore made it a part of the Constitution so that nobody might come forward and change the date. Therefore the people as well as the State machinery were ready for the elections. We want the Hon. Minister to understand that although he has the power to change the law and to change the date, he should not ordinarily resort to these devices. I submit, Sir, that my suggestion might be acted upon which would be good for both sides. We want these elections to be finished before 31st December 1952. If the Hon. Minister is not agreeable to this, we will be very painfully compelled to oppose this measure tooth and nail."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I congratulate the Leader of the Opposition for choosing to place the presidents of our district boards on a par with the President of the United States of America."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I am very glad that I have raised the position of our presidents of district boards to that level."

* THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad that a good number of hon. Members have evinced keen interest in the administration of local bodies and have expressed their opinions freely. From the trend of the discussion, I feel that there is a section of opinion which feels that elections to the district

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boards must be conducted as early as possible. It is not at all the intention of Government that these elections should be postponed. I would like the House to remember what the Local Administration Department has been doing all along. After we assumed office we had to conduct elections to the Corporation and to so many municipalities whose terms were extended more than once already. Now we are busy with the conduct of elections to the panchayat boards which have stagnated for more than 14 years. These panchayats are scattered all over the whole State and it is essential that elections to these Boards must also be conducted. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition has stated that Government has got a good army of officers to conduct the elections, but it has been seen from practical experience that the strength of the present staff is not enough even to conduct the elections to these panchayats. Some more Deputy Panchayat Officers and others have to be appointed to finish these elections to the panchayats as early as possible. It is therefore very difficult for the Government to commence the elections to the district boards unless and until we complete the elections to the panchayats, both major and minor, i.e., first and second-class panchayats, which number about 9,000 in our State.

"It is also said that some of the district board presidents who contested in the general elections were defeated and they have therefore lost the confidence of the people. In many areas, a constituency is only half a taluk whereas the president and members of a district board have been elected by the whole district. If the president of a district board has lost in a constituency or taluk in the general elections, it does not mean that the people of the district have lost their confidence in him. It is also said that because it is now more than three years since the last elections to the district boards the people have lost their confidence in these boards, and that these boards have become undemocratic institutions. I do not see any reason why these members who were elected by the people according to the then Constitution and electoral rolls should be deemed to have lost the confidence of the people simply because the term of the board has been fixed as three years. The term of a Member of the Legislative Assembly is five years. Because the terms are fixed, it does not mean that soon after that term the people have lost their confidence in them. This Bill only seeks for some more time for the Government to conveniently conduct the elections to these local bodies and asks for an extension of the life of these bodies. The lives of municipalities were extended twice and those of panchayats were perhaps extended more than twenty times. Considering all these factors, I think this extension is necessary and the Government will not take one day longer than is necessary to start the district board elections.

"In the discussion some mention or criticism was made about the general administration of the district boards. I cannot claim that everything is perfect in our district boards. In this imperfect world we must struggle to perfect things."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"Sir, judging from the tenor of the Hon. Minister's speech, I think he is trying to answer the points

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which we have raised. After consultation with some of my colleagues and also with the Hon. the Chief Minister, I am suggesting that the election programme may be completed by the 30th June 1953. If the Hon. the Chief Minister and the Hon. Minister for Local Administration agree they can move an amendment that the election programme be finished by 30th June 1953."

MR. SPEAKER:—"If there is already any amendment proposed to that effect, it can be accepted."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sri M. Kalyanasundaram has given an amendment to the effect that the date '1st May 1953' be substituted for the date '1st December 1953'."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, I will move an amendment that the date '1st July 1953' be substituted for the date '1st December 1953'."

SRI G. LATCHANNA:—"Sir, on a point of order, can an amendment be moved at this stage?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"If it is mutually agreed upon, the amendment can be moved. The Hon. Minister for Local Administration will now continue his speech."

* THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"Mention was also made about maintenance of cars by presidents of district boards. The question of allowing presidents of district boards to draw travelling allowance ordinarily admissible or provide them with cars is engaging the attention of the Government and after consideration of the matter by the Government is over, what is needful will be done. I request that the Bill be taken into consideration at once." 12-10 p.m.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I want to know whether the hon. Members Sri T. Viswanatham and Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah are pressing their amendments."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"No, Sir."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"No, Sir."

The amendments were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I am going to put the main motion of the Government to vote. The question is—

'That the Madras District Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1952, be taken into consideration at once.'"

The motion was carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clause 2.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I want to know whether the hon. Members Sri M. Kalyanasundaram and Sri D. Seetharamiah are moving their amendments to this clause."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—"No, Sir."

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH:—"No, Sir."

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MR. SPEAKER :—" The Hon. the Leader of the House will move his amendment."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I move—

' That for the words and figures " the 1st day of December 1953 " in Clause 2 of the Bill the words and figures " the 1st day of July 1953 " be substituted. ' "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' For the words and figures " the 1st day of December 1953 " in Clause 2 of the Bill the words and figures " the 1st day of July 1953 " be substituted. ' "

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 2 as amended was put and carried.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

PREAMBLE.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I wish to know whether the hon. Member Mr. D. Seetharamiah is withdrawing his amendment."

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—" Yes, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Hon. the Leader of the House may move his amendment."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I move the amendment that for the words ' twelve months ' occurring in paragraph 3 of the Preamble, the words ' seven months ' be substituted."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' For the words " twelve months " occurring in paragraph 3 of the Preamble, the words " seven months " be substituted. ' "

The amendment was carried.

The Preamble as amended was put and carried.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Hon. Minister may now move that the Bill as amended be passed into law."

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" I move—

' That the Bill as amended be passed into law. ' "

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

' That the Madras District Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1952, as amended, be passed into law. ' "

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I am glad, Sir, that the Government have at this stage considered it fit to respond to public opinion and meet it half way."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" We know about public opinion ; we have responded to the request of the Leader of the Opposition."

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* **SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH** :—“అధ్యక్షా, ఇదివరకు ఇందులో చేసిన మార్పు విమిట నాకు బోధపడలేదు. విమి తెలియకుండా వోటు మాత్రము చేశాము. అందువల్ల ఇప్పుడు ఇందులో మార్పు విమి చేశారో తెలియజేస్తే **preamble** లో వోటు చేయడానికి సహాయకరంగా ఉంటుంది. కనుక దయచేసి ఈ మార్పు విమిటో వివరించమని కోరుతున్నాను.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“నా మాటను అందరు వినినదానికి నా *gratitude* ఇస్తాను.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“I now put the question to the vote of the House.”

The question that the Bill as amended be passed into law was put and carried.

(2) THE MADRAS CHRISTIAN MARRIAGES VALIDATION BILL, 1952.

* **THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR** :—“Mr. Speaker, Sir. I beg to introduce the Madras Christian Marriages Validation Bill, 1952, and move—

‘That the Bill be taken into consideration at once.’

“In moving this Bill, I have to submit that it is necessitated by a few mistakes and the object of the Bill is to rectify the after effects of those mistakes. Clause 2 sub-clause (1) refers to certificates granted by Sri Eragudla Devadoss of the American Baptist Telugu Mission, Nellore in having solemnized about 12 marriages as per Christian rights. It was brought to the notice of the Government that the gentleman concerned had died and hence the licence granted was cancelled by the Government. Subsequently it was brought to the notice of the Government that the information regarding the death was a mistake and hence the Government is bringing forward this Bill to validate 12 marriages solemnized by this gentleman. Clause 2, sub-clause (2) deals with the marriage performed by Rev. James Ponnurangam. The licence granted to Rev. James Ponnurangam was revoked on the 12th November 1946, and without knowing that his licence was revoked he solemnized one marriage. Certificates of cancellation of licences were granted in the case of both these persons and ignorant of the cancellation they have issued marriage certificates. Clause 2, sub-clause (3) tries to effect the validity of the certificates given by the two persons mentioned above and to serve as evidence in Civil Courts.”

“Gentlemen, no rights are sought to be divested in respect of anybody else. It is only conferring rights on individuals who by mistake have lost them. I hope it will be passed without much difficulty.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“This is a non-controversial Bill and I shall put the whole Bill to the vote of the House.”

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SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ The marriages are already made.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ That the Madras Christian Marriages Validation Bill, 1952, be taken into consideration at once.’ ”

The motion was carried.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ There are no amendments. The question is—

‘ That clauses 1 and 2 and the preamble do stand part of the Bill.’ ”

The motion was carried.

* THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ I move, Sir,—

‘ That the Bill be passed into law.’ ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The motion is—

‘ That the Madras Christian Marriages Validation Bill, 1952, be passed into law.’ ”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Sir, I want, on behalf of this House to congratulate those couples who are benefited by this legislation.” (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ That the Madras Christian Marriages Validation Bill, 1952 be passed into law.’ ”

The motion was carried and the Bill passed into law.

(3) THE MADRAS COTTON CONTROL BILL^a, 1952.

* THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to introduce the Madras Cotton Control Bill, 1952 and move—

‘ That the Bill be taken into consideration at once.’

“ This is a Bill to provide for regulating or prohibiting the cultivation of any specified variety of cotton, the mixing of any specified variety of cotton with any other variety of cotton and the possession or use of, or trade in, any specified variety of cotton in certain areas in the State of Madras.

“ Sir, I wish to state in brief the reasons for bringing forward this Bill. The question of improving the quality of the cotton crop in this State by maintaining the purity of improved strains, increasing the production of commercially uniform qualities and preventing abuses through wilful adulteration has been engaging the attention of the Government for some time past. The Madras Cotton Control Act, 1932 provides for the prohibition of the cultivation of pulichai

^a Published in the Fort St. George Gazette dated 22nd October 1952.

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cotton only, the mixing of such cotton with other varieties of cotton and the possession or use of, or the trade in, pulichai cotton or cotton mixed with pulichai cotton. This Act VII of 1932 is not therefore adequate for the purpose of preventing the evil of mixing other inferior varieties of cotton with superior varieties. The Government consider that a comprehensive enactment on the model of the Bombay Cotton Control Act, 1942 is necessary to prevent this evil and to ensure the quality and purity of the strains cultivated in the different areas of this State. This Bill is intended to achieve this object. The Bill gives power to Government to fix the variety of cotton known as 'standard cotton' to be cultivated in any area, prohibit the mixing of any variety of standard cotton with any other variety of cotton and it also gives power to prohibit or restrict the possession or use of, or trade in, any variety of standard cotton mixed with any other variety of cotton. A factory in which cotton is manufactured into yarn or cloth will, however, be permitted to mix varieties of cotton and use the cotton so mixed exclusively in the factory for the manufacture of yarn or cloth. Suitable penalties have been provided for the infringement of the provisions of the Bill. Provision has been made in clause 8 of the Bill for seizing cotton in respect of which an offence has been committed and for taking a sample of the cotton seized for examination by the Cotton Specialist before prosecuting the offender."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The motion is—

'That the Madras Cotton Control Bill, 1952, be taken into consideration at once.'"

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"There are some experts, Mr. Speaker."

MR. SPEAKER :—"Nobody has come forward to speak."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"I thought that in this matter of cotton some of the experts from Coimbatore district should have really made some contribution. I was looking to some of my friends, but I find them absent. I will confine myself to only one point and I will not go into other things. In clause 15, there is sub-clause (3), which says that 'All rules made under this section shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.' According to sub-clause (1) of the clause the Government want to take power to make rules providing also for punishment with fine extending to fifty rupees. At present there is no penalty or fine, but only in the rule-making powers the Government want to take such powers. Sir, the Hon. Mr. Subramaniam was present at some of the Select Committees where a similar question cropped up in respect of certain other Bills and we thought it was very objectionable to give the Government power to make rules providing for punishment later on. As I have not given notice of an amendment to this effect, I would ask the Hon. Minister to give an amendment to delete the particular clause. The principle to which I am attached is that in the rule-making power Government ought not to take such powers. If really you want to punish people, provide a clause in the legislation itself. Whereas, here it is said that

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all rules made under the Act shall have effect as if enacted under the Act. The rule is made in the secrecy of the executive; nobody knows what it is or why it is made and it does not come before the Legislature. Therefore, Sir, I tell the Government 'Do not take penal powers under the rule-making powers'. It is a good principle of jurisprudence. The Hon. the Finance Minister was good enough to accept the principle in the case of other Bills and I hope the Hon. Minister for Agriculture will also follow suit. He will not be in bad company."

***SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—**"అధ్యక్షా, ఇందులో పత్తి పండించే విషయములో ఒకే రకమైన పత్తి గింజలు వేయవలెనని చెప్పబడినది. అయితే ఒకే రకమైన పత్తి గింజలు ఎంత నేలకు వేయవలసియుండునో తెలియదు. సరైన చేసినటువంటి ఒకే రకమైన గింజలు కొంత నేలకు సరిపోగా, ఇంకా మిగిలిన నేలలో వేరే రకపు పత్తి గింజలు వేయక వ్యవసాయదారుడు ఊరికి ఎట్లు నేలను ఉపయోగించకుండా విడిచి పెట్టగలడు. కనుక ప్రభుత్వము ఒకే రకమైన పత్తి గింజలు సరైన చేస్తామని హామీ ఇస్తారా? అట్లు హామీ ఇవ్వకపోతే ఈ బిల్లును వ్యతిరేకించ వలసియుండుంది. రెండవది, అధికారులైన వారి మాటలపైన ప్రజలకు నమ్మకముండా లని రాజకీయాలాచారిగారు అంటున్నారు. మమ్ములను విశ్వసించండి అని వారు చెప్పు తున్నారు. అయితే ప్రభుత్వమును, అధికారులను, ఎంత విశ్వసిస్తామా అంత అన్యాయము జరుగుచున్నది. విశ్వసించకపోతే, విశ్వసించలేదంటారు. విశ్వసించితే వ్యవహారముతో తల కిందలు చేస్తారు.

"తరువాత ఇందులోని notification లో స్పాన్సర్లకు మాత్రము పత్తిని మార్చ వచ్చు, అనేక రకాల పత్తిని కలపవచ్చు అని ఉంది, కాని వ్యవసాయదారులు మాత్రము ఒకే రకమైన పత్తి గింజలు వేయాలని చెప్పినారు. ఈ విధానము ఏ రీతిగా సరి అయినదో తెలియదు. కాని ప్రభుత్వము ఒకే రకమైన పత్తి గింజలు సరైన చేస్తామని హామీని ప్రకటిస్తే ఈ బిల్లు అంగీకరించడానికి వీలు అవుతుంది. లేకున్న ప్రతిఘటించవలసివస్తుంది. కనుక ప్రభుత్వము దీనికి సమాధానము చెప్పవలసిందని అడుగుతూ అధ్యక్షులను దీనిని వోటుకు పెట్టమని కోరుతున్నాను."

12-30
P.m.

*** THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—**"Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Bill has been framed on the lines of the Act which has already been in force. As I said, in the earlier stages, we had the Madras Act VII of 1932. Section 10 (2) of that Act provides: 'In making any rule, the State Government may provide that a breach thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees'. A similar provision has been introduced in this Bill, as it was found necessary. We have not introduced any new provision."

*** SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—**"Sir, my objection was not to providing penalties or imposing punishments. I say that the Government should not take power to make a rule subsequently without the knowledge of the Legislature and in the secrecy of the executive and punish the people under that rule which they do not know."

*** THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—**"In deference to the principle stated, I wish to move an amendment to clause 5."

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MR. SPEAKER :—“ I will put the motion that the Bill be taken into consideration at once to vote. Then, when the Bill is taken up clause by clause, the Hon. the Chief Minister can move the amendment. The question is—

That the Madras Cotton Control Bill, 1952, be taken into consideration at once.”

The motion was carried.

Clauses 2, 3 and 4 were put and carried.

Clause 5.

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

‘ In clause 5, sub-clause (1) (b) add the word “ or ” at the end and after item (b) insert the following new item :—

“ (c) knowingly in any other manner contravenes any rule made under this Act.” ’

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ In clause 5, sub-clause (1) (b) add the word “ or ” at the end and after item (b) insert the following new item :—

“ (c) knowingly in any other manner contravenes any rule made under this Act.” ’

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 5 as amended was put and carried.

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, I have to move another amendment to the clause. Hence I move—

‘ That clause 5 be re-opened.’

The motion was carried.

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, I move—

‘ In clause 5, sub-clause (2) (b) add the word “ or ” at the end and after item (b) insert the following new item :—

“ (c) knowingly in any other manner contravenes any rule made under this Act.” ’

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 5 as finally amended was put and carried.

Clauses 6 to 14 were put and carried.

Clause 15.

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, I move—

‘ In clause 15, omit sub-clause (2) and renumber sub-clause (3) as sub-clause (2).’ ”

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MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ In clause 15, omit sub-clause (2) and renumber sub-clause (3) as sub-clause (2). ’ ”

The amendment was carried.

Clause 15 as amended was put and carried.

Clauses 16, 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

‘ That the Bill as amended be passed into law. ’ ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ That the Madras Cotton Control Bill, 1952, as amended be passed into law. ’ ”

The motion was carried and the Bill passed into law.

(4) THE BHAVANI RESERVOIR IRRIGATION CESS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1952 (L.A. BILL NO. 10 OF 1952).

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to present the report^a of the Select Committee on the Bhavani Reservoir Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1952 (L.A. Bill No. 10 of 1952), and move—

‘ That the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be taken into consideration. ’

“ The original Act provides for the irrigation of dry crops under the reservoir. Provision has been made in this Bill for the raising of wet crops and also for crop rotation. The Bill also fixes a ceiling on the rates of water-cess. The Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill met on the 25th August 1952. There was an informal discussion on the provisions of the Bill. Some Members wanted time to enable them to inspect the area and make enquiries regarding the economic condition of the peasants. The Committee met again on the 6th September 1952, and recommended that the maximum rates of water-cess of Rs. 25 for cotton, Rs. 18 for paddy and Rs. 10 for millet, should be reduced to Rs. 20, Rs. 15 and Rs. 7-8-0 respectively. It has proposed no other changes in the Bill. The rates proposed are only the maximum rates, and the Government will see that in any case the maximum rates are not levied within the next two years. I submit the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, for the acceptance of the House.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The motion is—

‘ That the Bhavani Reservoir Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1952 (L.A. No. 10 of 1952), as amended by the Select Committee be taken into consideration. ’ ”

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* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ అధ్యక్షా, ఇప్పుడు ఒక ప్రధానమైన కొత్త పద్ధతి ప్రారంభించబడింది. ఇదివరకు ఇటువంటి పద్ధతి అంతగా లేదు. ఎక్కడైతే ప్రభుత్వము నీటి సౌకర్యము కలుగజేస్తున్నారో అయినా చోట్ల కొత్తగా పన్నులు వేయడం ప్రారంభించబడింది. కొత్తగా కట్టేటటువంటి ప్రతి ప్రాజెక్టుకుగాను ప్రజలనుండి డబ్బు రావలెనని వారినుండి నిర్బంధంగా వసూలుచేయుటకు ఈసాదు చూసుకొన్నారు.

“ ఇదివరలో K.C. Canal సమస్య వచ్చినప్పుడు ఆ నీర్ల సౌకర్యము ప్రజలకు కలుగజేసినందుకు నిర్బంధముగా దానికి పన్ను విధించారు. దాని కింద సాలమునకు ఆయకట్టు నియమ నిర్బంధం లేదు. సన్నకారు రైతు పని ఆపాయం ఆవుతున్నది. వర్షం లేని రోజులలో పెద్ద రైతులు ఉన్న నీటిని వాడుకుంటారు. అప్పుడు సన్నకారు రైతుకు నీరు లభించదు. వర్షం ఉన్న సంతకర్పరంలో పెద్ద రైతులు నీరు వాడరు. అందువలన ఆ నీరంతా చిన్న రైతు పొలంలోగ మిగిలిపోతున్నది. వర్షము ఎక్కువ వచ్చినప్పుడు ఈ మురికి కాలువలనుండి సాలాలను ముంచివేయును. వర్షము రాకుండా ఉంటే ఈ canal నీరంతా ముందుకుపోవును. ఈ విధముగా అక్కడ చిన్న రైతులు సాలాలకు వర్షమువచ్చినా కష్టమే, వర్షము రాకపోయినా కష్టముగా యున్నది. ఈ సందర్భం గుర్తించుకొని విచారణ వచ్చినపుడు కొత్తగా కట్టే ప్రాజెక్టులో నిర్బంధ ఆయకట్టు ఉండవలెనన్నారు. ఈసాదు ప్రాజెక్టు వచ్చినప్పుడు, నిర్బంధంగా పన్నులు వేయాలనే సమస్య వచ్చినది. ఇదే రీతిగానే కొత్తగా కట్టే ప్రాజెక్టులన్నిటికి ఈ విధమైన పన్నులు వేయాలని తలపెడుతున్నారు. అందుకనే గోదావరి, ప్రాజెక్టుగాను, రామిపాడ సాగు ప్రాజెక్టుగాను ప్రజలనుండి డబ్బు వసూలు చేయడానికి ఒక agreement కూడా తీసుకొన్నారు. అసలు, ఈ అధిక పన్నులు వసూలు చేయడానికి ప్రజలు అంగీకరించిన మీదటనే వసూలు చేస్తున్నారా అనునది మొదటి ప్రశ్న. తరువాత అసలు ఇటువంటి అధిక పన్నులు వేయవచ్చునా అనేది రెండవ ప్రశ్న. కొత్త ప్రాజెక్టులు కట్టేందుకు మావద్ద డబ్బులేదు, మీరు ఇవ్వాలి అని ప్రభుత్వమువారు అంటున్నారు. సరే అది కొంతవరకు ఒప్పుకోవలసిందే. కాని అది ఎంతవరకు ఇవ్వవలసివుంటుంది అనేది ఒక సమస్య. ఈ అధికపన్నులు 200, 300 రూపాయల చొప్పున ఇవ్వాలంటే చాలా కష్టముగా ఉంటుంది. రైతులు భరించలేరు. రైతులకు దానికి తగినటువంటి లాభముకూడా ఉండవలెను. అందులకే సాలాలసీమలో ఈ వేరే అన్యాయము జరుగుచున్నది. ఏ ప్రాజెక్టులు అక్కడ కట్టవలెనన్నా, దానిపై 1 per cent, 2 per cent మాడ లాభము రాదు అని అంటున్నారు. కనుక అక్కడ ప్రాజెక్టులు ఏవి తీసుకోకుండా ఉన్నారు. అసలు ఈ పన్నుల విషయములో నేను చెప్పనది ఏమంటే, కొత్త ప్రాజెక్టులు కట్టేందుకు ప్రభుత్వము ప్రజలనుండి ఏమీ వసూలు చేయకుండా ఉండుటచే వారి ధర్మము. ఎందుకంటే రైతులకు రావలసిన నీటి సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేయుట ప్రభుత్వముయొక్క కర్తవ్యమై యున్నది. అయితే ప్రభుత్వము తమవద్ద ధనం లేదంటున్నది. కాబట్టి కొత్త ప్రాజెక్టులు నిర్మించేటప్పుడు రైతులవద్ద ఎక్కువ మొత్తాలను వసూలు చేయకుండా కొంత తక్కువ మొత్తాలను కనీసముగా వసూలు చేయవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను. హెచ్చు పన్నులు వేయకుండా, కొద్దిగా వేస్తే రైతులకుమాడ అంత కష్టముగా ఉండదు. ప్రభుత్వము కొత్త ప్రాజెక్టులు కట్టేటప్పుడు, వాటికింద ఆయకట్టు కట్టి, దాని ప్రకారము రెక్కవేసుకొంటారు. పన్నులు విధించడంలో ఇంత percentage అని వేస్తే కొంతమేలు. కాని, అదనంగా ఇంత మొత్తముని విధిస్తే అంతకంటే

[Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah] [7th November 1952]

అన్యాయము ఉండదు. కనుక యీ వస్తువు విధించడంలో సాధ్యమైనంత తక్కువగా, క్రమముగా వేయవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను. ఇప్పుడు కొద్ది సంవత్సరాలుగా వర్షాలు చాలా తక్కువగా ఉంటున్నవి. ముందు 45 అంగుళాలు వర్షాలు కురిసే ప్రాంతాలలో ఈనాడు 22, 23 అంగుళాలు వర్షముకూడా లేకుండా పోతున్నది అని ఎందుకో! దీనికి కారణమేమిటో నేను చెప్పలేను. Agriculture Department వారు, ఇతర మేధావులు దాన్ని గురించి చెప్పవలసి యుంటుంది. ఈ నాడు వర్షాలు తక్కువగా ఉంటున్నందువలననే, ప్రాజెక్టుల అవసరము ఎక్కువైనది. రైతులు నీళ్లకు చాలా ఇబ్బందులు పడుతున్నారు. రాయలసీమ, అట్లాగే వెనకపడిన విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లాలోని ప్రజలు వ్యవసాయమునకు తగిన నీళ్ల సౌకర్యాలు లేక బాలలను సాగుచేసుకోలేకుండా ఉన్నారు. ఈ కరువు పరిస్థితులలో వారు ఎక్కువ వస్తువు ఇచ్చుకొను స్థితిలో లేరు. కనుక ఆ ప్రాంతాలలో అసలు అధిక వస్తువు విధించవచ్చునా అనునది ఒక సహస్య. ఒక వేళ తప్పనిసరిగా వస్తువు వేయవలసినదై అది తక్కువగా వేయవలెనని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరుతున్నాను.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“The hon. Member has given notice of an amendment to clause 3. When that clause is taken up, the hon. Member will have an opportunity to speak. I have no objection if he speaks now also.”

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ఇది ముఖ్యమైన విషయం. Amendment ను move చేస్తున్నావా మాట్లాడుతాను.”

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“The hon. Member says, Sir, that the Bill involves an important principle, that he will speak on the Bill now, and also on the amendment later.”

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ఈ బిల్లులోని పిన్ని పతను ఇతర ప్రాంతాలకు వర్తింప చేయవద్దని కోరుతున్నాను. నేడు న్యాయంగా చూచినట్లయితే రైతాంగం యొక్క స్థితిగతులే చాగుపడలేదు. మెట్ట ప్రాంతాలలో హెచ్చుతగ్గులు రైతులు చెల్లించలేరు. ఈ మధ్యన డిల్లీలో జరిగిన ఆర్థిక మంత్రుల సమావేశంలో వారు గ్రామాలలోని రైతుల స్థితిగతులు మారినట్లు భావించారని తెలుస్తోంది. కాని అది యదార్థం కాదు. మద్రాస్ ప్రభుత్వం ఎకనామిక్ అడ్వయిజరు సలహాజ్ఞగాని డిల్లీలోని V.K.R.V. Rao గారు గ్రామస్థుల ఆదాయం విమోచ పెరుగలేదు. యదార్థ ములో చిస్తే వెనకటి ధరలకు ఇప్పటి ధరలకు వ్యత్యాసాన్ని బట్టి రైతు ఆదాయం రి రూపాయలు తగ్గినదని వారు చెల్లించారు. ఈ కారణం చేత రైతులపై హెచ్చుతగ్గం వేయవద్దని కోరుతూ యింతటికో విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“Sir, I did not understand what the hon. Member said. The matter is simply this. There is already the Bhavani Irrigation Cess Act, 1933. The Government now propose to amend it for two reasons. One reason is that the original Act provides for cess only on dry crops. This Bill now provides for the levy of cess on wet crops. Also it provides for a rotation of crops in the interests of the fertility of the soil. These are the two main points. All sections of the House were represented on the Select Committee. We came to a more or less unanimous conclusion, and I thought

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that there would not be much difference of opinion in this House. Probably the hon. Member Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah is not aware of this. If the Leader of the Opposition makes him understand what the matter is, he will be all right, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Bhavani Reservoir Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1952 (L.A. Bill No. 10 of 1952), as amended by the Select Committee be taken into consideration.' "

The motion was carried.

Clause 2 was put and carried.

Clause 3.

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

' For " twenty rupees ", " fifteen rupees " and " seven rupees eight annas ", substitute " fifteen rupees ", " twelve rupees " and " five rupees " respectively.'

" నెలెక్టు కమిటీలో రేట్లు ఏకగ్రీవంగా అంగీకరింపబడినప్పటికి యీ సవరణను నేను ఎందువల్ల ప్రతిపాదించవలసి వచ్చినదని మంత్రిగారు తెలుసుజేసారు. ఈ సవరణను ప్రతిపాదించుటలో నా ఆధిపత్యాన్ని మనవి చేస్తాను. కోయంబత్తూర్ జిల్లాలో యీ రేట్లు ప్రతిపాదించినందువల్ల నా రేట్టి అభ్యంతరం లేదు. కాని అదే రేటు ఇతర ప్రాంతాలకు కూడా వర్తింపజేసినట్లయితే ప్రజలకు అన్యాయంచేసిన వాళ్లు మాతామనే ఉద్దేశ్యంతోనే యీ సవరణను ప్రతిపాదించాను. 20 రూపాయలు లున్నచోట 15 రూపాయలుగాను, 10 రూపాయలు లున్నచోట 7-8-0 రూపాయలుగాను, 15 రూపాయలు లున్నచోట 12 రూపాయలుగాను మార్పు చేయవలసిన నేను సూచించాను, మంత్రిగారు బిల్లులో నిర్ణయించిన రేటు ఒక కోయంబత్తూర్ జిల్లాకు మాత్రమే వర్తిస్తాయని ఆయా సందర్భాలనుబట్టి ఇతర ప్రాంతాలలో రేట్లు నిర్ణయింపబడతాయని మంత్రిగారు చెప్పారు. అంతవరకు నయమే. కాని, మెట్ట ప్రాంతాలలో నీటి వనరులు విస్తృతమైనవైనందున ఇంత హెచ్చురేట్లు చేయవద్దని మంత్రిగారిని కోరుతున్నాను. ఈ బిల్లులోని ప్రిన్సిపల్స్ యితర ప్రాంతాలకు వర్తింపజేయవద్దని కోరుతూ ప్రతిపాదనను move చేస్తున్నాను. "

* SRI G. BAPANAYYA :—" I second the amendment, Sir."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, there is some misunderstanding on the part of the hon. Member. This Bill relates to the Lower Bhavani Project. Members who represent that area were in the Select Committee. Those who are interested in that area were in the Select Committee. As a matter of fact, they wanted time so that they might go to the area and consult the people there, and then come to a decision. Time was given for that purpose. The hon. Member Mr. Ramamurthi was one of the Members. He wanted that he should contact all the ryots

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there, and then take a decision. So the Select Committee meeting was adjourned for the purpose, and when we met again, we considered the whole thing, and we came to a unanimous decision. We have already made some reduction. In the original Bill we proposed a higher rate of taxation. In the Select Committee we made some reductions. It is not a question of principle now. As a matter of fact, the principle of the Bill has been accepted. Now the hon. Member wants that it should be Rs. 15 instead of Rs. 20. It is not a question of principle. It is a question of reduction. This matter has been fully considered, and then we fixed this levy. There is no use of reducing once at the Select Committee stage and again reducing at the instance of one hon. Member. After all, he does not know the conditions existing in the Lower Bhavani Project, and it is no use saying that the cess should be reduced."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Is the hon. Member withdrawing his amendment? "

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—"మంత్రిగారు ఇచ్చిన హామీ మీద నేను నా సవరణలను withdraw చేసుకొంటున్నాను."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" He says that on the assurance given by the Hon. Minister, he is withdrawing the amendment."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Whether he is withdrawing the amendment on the assurance given by the Hon. Minister or otherwise is not the concern of the chair. I hope the House gives permission to the hon. Member to withdraw the amendment."

The amendment of Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah was by leave withdrawn.

Clause 3 was put and carried.

Clause 4 was put and carried.

Clause 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Sir, I move—

' That the Bhavani Reservoir Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1952 (L.A. Bill No. 10 of 1952), be passed into law.'

Sir, I thank, hon. Members including Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah for co-operating with me in passing the Bill."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Bhavani Reservoir Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1952 (L.A. Bill No. 10 of 1952), be passed into law.' "

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed into law.

7th November 1952]

IV.—GOVERNMENT MOTIONS.

(1) RULE UNDER SECTION 17 (1) OF THE MADRAS MOTOR VEHICLES TAXATION ACT, 1931.

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I 12-50 have a very non-controversial motion to move, and it is this. I P.M. move—

‘ That the following draft of a rule proposed to be made by the Government of Madras under section 17 (1) of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 (Madras Act III of 1931), amending Schedule II to the said Act, be approved.

DRAFT RULE.

In the said Schedule II, clauses 5 to 7 shall be renumbered as clauses 6 to 8 and after clause 4, the following shall be inserted as clause 5, namely :—

Classes of vehicles.	Maximum quarterly tax.	
	For vehicles fitted with pneumatic tyres.	For other vehicles.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.

5. Motor vehicles owned by or on behalf of the State Government plying for hire and used for the transport of passengers—

(i) vehicles intended to carry more than five persons and plying exclusively in the City of Madras—

(a) for every seated passenger (other than the driver and the conductor) which the vehicle is intended to carry ..

23 0 0 35 0 0

(b) for every passenger (other than a seated passenger, the driver or the conductor) which the vehicle is intended to carry — .. —

5 11 0 8 8 0

[Dr. U. Krishna Rao] [7th November 1952]

Classes of vehicles.	Maximum quarterly tax.	
	For vehicles fitted with pneumatic tyres.	For other vehicles.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
(ii) Vehicles intended to carry more than five persons and not plying exclusively in the City of Madras—		
(a) for every seated passenger (other than the driver and the conductor) which the vehicle is intended to carry.	30 0 0	45 0 0
(b) for every passenger (other than a seated passenger, the driver or the conductor) which the vehicle is intended to carry	10 0 0	15 0 0½

Sir, Schedule II to the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931, which provides for levy of tax on various classes of motor vehicles does not specifically provide for assessment of tax on buses for which no permits are necessary under the existing law. Clause 4 of that schedule prescribes the rates of tax payable in respect of motor vehicles plying for hire and used for the transport of passengers and in respect of which permits have been issued under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. The point was raised by the Transport Commissioner that tax under the clause referred to above could not be collected from State buses plying in Madras City for the reason that those buses are exempt from the requirement to take out permits and that therefore the State Transport Department was not bound to pay tax for standing passengers in respect of State buses as demanded by the Commissioner of Police. As it was intended that no concession which was not shown to a private operator should be allowed to the State Transport Department, it was decided that the State Transport Department should pay tax both for sitting passengers as well as standing passengers in respect of State buses at the rates prescribed in clause 4 of Schedule II, i.e., at the rates applicable to private buses, and that Schedule II should be amended suitably to legalize the existing practice of collection of tax in respect of State buses. It is therefore proposed to insert a new clause in Schedule II to the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act prescribing the rates of tax payable in respect of State buses.

“ It is a mere coincidence that this notification came on the agenda along with the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods Bill). This may have created an impression in the minds of the hon. Members that we as Government

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are claiming something which is not given to private operators. May I take this occasion to remove that impression? It is by mere coincidence that the items are on the Agenda at the same time but the intention of the two are quite different. By introducing this draft rule we will say that the Government buses in Madras should pay for sitting and standing passengers as much as private buses."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" To whom do the Government pay? They pay to themselves."

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" It is just one item in the calculation of profits and losses. Account will be taken of all taxes paid by the Government which normally an individual will have to pay to Government. I hope the House approves of this draft rule."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Just a word of explanation in addition to what my Hon. Colleague has already said. To make it clearer, I wish only to say this. The idea is that in calculating on a commercial basis, the accounts of the Government Transport Department in the City should take note of expenditure for the payment of taxes. Hitherto under the rules as they stood, no tax was leviable on Government buses, and, therefore, it appeared as though they were escaping this tax and showing a profitable administration. The Accountant-General requires that we should show all expenditure legitimately as in the case of private companies, and then show that we are managing properly. This is only a rule made in order to bring the accounts into order from that point of view. The rates are the same and the accounts are the same."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, I really thought that some more light would be thrown upon this. The Government do not tax their own buildings. They do not pay tax on their properties. (Interruption.) It is not necessary. The Government need not pay taxes because they have their own vehicles. As the Hon. Minister has said, they want to take account of the tax only for purposes of bringing it into the profit and loss account. (The Hon. C. Rajagopalachari : 'Yes'.) That is to say, nobody should criticise the Government that profit is not 'real' profit. That is to say, there should be no criticism that the Government always boast of making huge profits without taking into account the taxes which private operators would have to pay. If I understand them aright, it is just to meet this criticism that they are introducing this resolution. In my humble opinion, they need not have done so. If any commercial concern shows that they have paid taxes, they do pay the taxes, and show those taxes in their account. But why should the Government show payment of taxes in their account which they have not paid? What is the meaning of one department of the Government paying taxes to another department of the Government and bolstering up accounts and expenditure which is not real? It is unnecessary.

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It will only add to the work. I should think this is only a make-believe. The municipalities cannot tax their properties. The Central Government buildings cannot be taxed by our Government and by our municipalities. The Government need not tax their own vehicles either. Why should these accounts be prepared? They are prepared just to show that the profits are not very heavy and ultimately the fares of passengers might be increased. The Hon. Minister will one day come forward and say, 'We have to increase the fares of passengers in the City because our profits have fallen.' Now the taxes will be shown on the expenditure side. I only submit that the Government should not start the procedure of taxing their own properties and showing unreal expenditure in their account books. I do not think the Government will be losing anything if this Resolution is not passed."

MR. SPEAKER :—"It is usual for the House to rise at 1 o'clock on Fridays. But I think it is better to sit for five more minutes to pass this Resolution. If the House is prepared to sit, I have no objection."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"Sir, there is only one more non-controversial Bill on the agenda. We have got time for it from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. So, we may rise now."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The House will now rise for lunch and meet again at 3 p.m."

(After lunch—3 p.m.)

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, this draft rule is said to be a non-controversial one. I wish it is a non-controversial one. But as long as there happens to be an opposition, there is nothing that is non-controversial. ప్రభుత్వమువారు ప్రతిపాదించిన యీ డ్రాఫ్టులో విషయమై సభ్యులు ఎట్టి సంశయాలను కలిగించుకొన సక్కురలేదని, వివాదమునకు యిందులో శీరువు విధిలేదని మంత్రిగారు తెలివిచ్చారు. అయితే ఒక్క విషయం గమనించాలి. ఈ రూల్ యొక్క అంతర్భాగము తరచి చూచి నట్లయితేనే కాని, యిది వివాదాస్పదమైనదో, వివాదరహితమైనదో జాడగడదు. ప్రభుత్వ యాజమాన్యం నిర్వహించబడుతున్న ముద్రాసు బస్ సర్వీసు లాభ కరంగా ఉన్నదా, నష్టాన్ని కలిగిస్తున్నదా అనే విషయాన్ని జాగ్రత్తగా పరిశీలించ వలసివుంది. జమా ఖర్చు లెక్కలు చెప్పే విషయంలో ఎన్ని ప్రయోగాలైనప్పటికీ ప్రమాణించవచ్చు. ఈ జమా ఖర్చు లెక్క తనిఖీచేసేది ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులే. వీరైనప్పటికీ ముద్రాసు బస్ సర్వీసువల్ల లాభమే వస్తున్నది అనుకొందాము. మొటారు రవాణా వ్యాపారాన్ని జాతీయం చేయడంవల్ల ప్రయాణీకులకు కార్మికులకు కలిగిన లాభాలు సమూహాలు విమిటా గుర్తించిన తరువాతనే యీ సర్వీసువల్ల ప్రయోగములన్నీ నో లేదో తెప్పవచ్చు. రాష్ట్రంలోని బస్ రవాణా వ్యాపారం చాలవరకూ వ్యక్తులపరంగానేవుంది. ఆ వ్యాపారస్థులు యీ ప్రభుత్వానికి కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వానికి యివ్వవలసిన పన్నులను పట్టి చెల్లీస్తున్నప్పటికీ విశేషంగా లాభాలు సంపాదిస్తున్నారంటున్నారు. అయితే యీ ప్రభుత్వంవారు యితర వ్యక్తులవల్లనే

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పన్నులను చెల్లిస్తున్నారా? ఆయినట్లయితే ప్రభుత్వానికి వచ్చే లాభం వ్యక్తులు సంపాదించే లాభానికి పోలివుంటుందా అని అడుగుతున్నాను.

“వాస్తవానికి ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఎవ్వరికీ పన్ను చెల్లించుకోవకల్సివేదు. వారి బస్సులపై వారు పన్నులను వసూలు చేయవలసినరకంగా లేదు. కాని ఎక్కంటెంటు-జనరల్ విదో ఆధ్వర్యం తెలిపారని, వ్యక్తులు తమ బస్సులకుగాను చెల్లించుచున్న పన్నులను ప్రభుత్వంవారు కూడా చెల్లించుచున్నట్లు జమా ఖర్చు లెక్కలలో చూపుటకే యీ రూలు ఉద్దేశించబడినదని, మంత్రిగారు వారి ఉపన్యాసంలో తెలియజేశారు. జమా ఖర్చు లెక్కలలో క్రెడిట్, డెబిట్, గ్లెడ్జ్ యీ మొత్తాలను చూపించి సరిచేసినట్లయితే మామీ ఆధ్వర్యం వుండదు. కాని యీ పన్నులను మేము చెల్లిస్తున్నాము అందువల్ల బస్సు రేట్లు పెంచుతాము, లేదా డ్రైవర్లకు కండక్టర్లకు యితర కార్మికులకు యిచ్చే జీత ఒత్తాలు, టోనసులు తగ్గిస్తాము అని అంటేనే, మేము యీ రూలును వ్యతిరేకించ వలసివుంటుంది. వాస్తవానికి యీ రూల్ వల్ల చెప్పకోదగ్గ ప్రయోజన మేమీయూలేదు. ఎక్కంటెంటు-జనరల్ గారు విదో ఆధ్వర్యం తెలిపారు గనుక దానిని సరిచేయటానికే యీ రూల్ తెచ్చారో, లేక వేరే కారణాలు ఏమైనా ఉన్నాయో మంత్రిగారు స్పష్టపర చాలి. ఏ సర్దిశమపైకప్పటికీ జాతీయం చేసినందువల్ల ప్రజలకు లాభం కలుగవలసి వుంది. ఆ ఆశయాన్ని దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకునే యీ నిబంధనను చేయవలసినదని కోరు తున్నాను. ప్రయాణీకులకు, కార్మికులకు ఎట్టి నష్టం సంభవించదు అనే విషయాన్ని మంత్రిగారు స్పష్టంచేయాలి.”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Members have read much between the lines.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“On a point or order, Sir.”

“ఆధ్యక్ష, నేనుమాడ ఒక సవరణ పంపించాను. ఆ సవరణ దీంటేలే రాలేదు. నేను అస్సెంబ్లీ ఆఫీసుకు పంపించాను.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“I do not understand what the Hon. Member says.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—The hon. Member says he had given notice of an amendment.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“20 రోజుల క్రిందట పంపించాను. దానికి జవాబుకూడా నాకు సెక్రటరీ నుండి వచ్చినది. దానిలో ఒక point వ్రాశారు.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“It appears the hon. Member wanted to move that the draft rule be referred to a Select Committee. That is out of order.”

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“Sir, as I said, I thought this Resolution was non-controversial. I was just trying to regularise things which we had been doing for some time past. As I explained to you, Sir, we said that the Government transport should put upon itself all the taxes that we put upon individual bus-owners or fleet-owners so that it should not be said that when we showed profits at the end of the year, the Government did not

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debit those charges which were legitimately made on private bus-owners and fleet-owners. That is why we wanted to charge in the accounts of our bus transport these expenses. But the Transport Commissioner raised an objection that since, according to the Act, only those buses which were given permits could be taxed and since the Government buses did not run on permits, they could not be taxed. We, therefore, felt that a regularisation of this procedure was necessary.

"Hon. Members will also remember that during the discussions on the Budget, hon. Member after hon. Member in this House and in the Upper House were insisting that I should place before them the balance sheets of this concern. They said that we must consider the bus transport as a commercial concern and that we should be able to place before this House a profit and loss account and complete balance sheet. May I ask how this balance sheet can be complete unless I am able to give the Accountant-General my complete expenses? That is another reason why I think a regularisation and the inclusion of these taxes in the regular expenses is necessary."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"What is the total tax likely to be?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—"For every seated passenger, the maximum quarterly tax is Rs. 23. This has been going on for some time past. I am trying to regularize it."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"What will be the total tax debited under this new head?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—"For every seated passenger, the tax will be Rs. 23, and for every other passenger, it will be Rs. 5-11-0. From this, we will have to calculate the total tax."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"The average number of seats is about 30, the quarterly tax is Rs. 23 per seated passenger and there are 320 buses."

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—"I would like to add the standing passengers also. We had been paying this for the last year. There is nothing new that I am showing in this account."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"Nothing new!"

3-10 P.m. * THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—"Yes. We have been doing it and I am bringing it here only to regularize what is being done."

"With regard to the point made by the hon. Gentleman Sri C. V. K. Rao, I can straightway assure him that private bus-owners had no hand in this venture. I am not here to defend the private bus-owners or the combines. Whether they are making enough profits or not, this has nothing to do with it. May be that

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they are accusing me of trying to show to the public that the profits in a bus concern are huge. I am not defending their position. But if we want to get at a correct estimate of the profits that the private bus-owners or combines are making, it can be arrived at by a comparison with our figures when we give the proper accounts and when we give the proper balance sheet. It will enable not only the hon. Members of this House but also others outside who are interested in the matter, to arrive at a correct estimate.

"I should also like to tell the hon. Gentleman Sri C. V. K. Rao that the Government have no intention whatever by regularising this procedure, to reduce the amenities to the passengers or the emoluments of the workers. I should not be misunderstood if I tell the hon. Members of this House that perhaps the Government Transport, after the recent announcement of the Hon. the Chief Minister, could easily be said to be the best bus-owner in regard to the facilities and emoluments offered to its workers. Now, I can only say that my Friends need have no apprehension that this is the thin end of the wedge for the purpose either of increasing the passenger fares or of decreasing the emoluments of the workers or of reducing the amenities available to the passengers. It is far from the truth. I can assure the House that we never intend to do it. We will come before the House and say what we wish to do. It is not as if we are afraid of coming before the House.

"I repeat that we want to pass this Resolution to regularize the irregular procedure that has been adopted. Hon. Members need not read between the lines. It is a simple process and I think I have convinced the House that this is a non-controversial rule. I would appeal to the House to accept the draft rule."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The question is—

That the following draft of a rule proposed to be made by the Government of Madras under section 17 (1) of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931 (Madras Act III of 1931), amending Schedule II to the said Act, be approved.

DRAFT RULE.

In the said Schedule II, clauses 5 to 7 shall be renumbered as clauses 6 to 8 and after clause 4, the following shall be inserted as clause 5, namely :—

Classes of vehicles.	Maximum quarterly tax.	
	For vehicles fitted with pneumatic tyres.	For other vehicles.
(1)	(2)	(3)
5. Motor vehicles owned by or on behalf of the State Government		

[Mr. Speaker]

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Classes of vehicles.	Maximum quarterly tax.	
	For vehicles fitted with pneumatic tyres.	For other vehicles.
(1)	(2)	(8)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.

plying for hire and used for the transport of passengers—

(i) vehicles intended to carry more than five persons and plying exclusively in the City of Madras—

(a) for every seated passenger (other than the driver and the conductor) which the vehicle is intended to carry.

23 0 0 35 0 0

(b) for every passenger (other than a seated passenger, the driver or the conductor) which the vehicle is intended to carry

5 11 0 8 8 0

(ii) Vehicles intended to carry more than five persons and not plying exclusively in the City of Madras—

(a) for every seated passenger (other than the driver and the conductor) which the vehicle is intended to carry

30 0 0 45 0 0

(b) for every passenger (other than a seated passenger, the driver or the conductor) which the vehicle is intended to carry

10 0 0 15 0 0"

The motion was carried.

(2) AMENDMENT AND RULE UNDER SECTION 40 (1) OF THE MADRAS ESTATES (ABOLITION AND CONVERSION INTO RYOTWARI) ACT, 1948.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

‘That the following draft amendment and rule which it is proposed to make, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 40 (1) of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Madras Act XXVI of 1948), be approved :—

I. DRAFT AMENDMENT.

In rule 1 of the rules published with Revenue Department notification, dated the 21st December 1949, at pages 397-398 of the Rules Supplement to Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 27th December 1949, the words “or partly in cash and partly in bonds issued by the Government” shall be added at the end.

7th November 1952] [Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker]

II. DRAFT RULE.

At any time after the advance payment on account of compensation referred to in section 54-A of the Act has been deposited in the office of the Tribunal in respect of any zamindari or under-tenure estate referred to in section 54-B, sub-section (1), the Government may deposit in the office of the Tribunal, bonds issued by them for such amount as they may deem fit, towards the compensation payable under the Act in respect of that estate; and the bonds so deposited shall be treated in all respects as if they were part of the advance payment aforesaid.'

"Sir, under the Act, it is compulsory that a particular amount should be deposited in the office of the Tribunal as advance of compensation. That amount was Rs. 3.25 crores which has been deposited already. For the purpose of paying a part of the total compensation which amounts to about Rs. 12½ crores, this draft rule takes power to pay that amount in the shape of bonds."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The question is—

'That the following draft amendment and rule which it is proposed to make, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 40 (1) of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Madras Act XXVI of 1948), be approved :—

I. DRAFT AMENDMENT.

In rule 1 of the rules published with Revenue Department notification, dated the 21st December 1949, at pages 397-398 of the Rules Supplement to Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 27th December 1949, the words "or partly in cash and partly in bonds issued by the Government" shall be added at the end.

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At any time after the advance payment on account of compensation referred to in section 54-A of the Act has been deposited in the office of the Tribunal in respect of any zamindari or under-tenure estate referred to in section 54-B, sub-section (1), the Government may deposit in the office of the Tribunal, bonds issued by them for such amount as they may deem fit, towards the compensation payable under the Act in respect of that estate; and the bonds so deposited shall be treated in all respects as if they were part of the advance payment aforesaid.'

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—"అధ్యక్షా, ఉంచుట ఒక చిన్న విషయమున్నది. జమీందార్లకు ఇచ్చేటటువంటి compensation ను bonds ద్వారా ఇస్తే లేక కొంతమొత్తము మాత్రమే bonds ద్వారా ఇస్తారా? నారా యజ్ఞసామిగారి రిపోర్టులో bonds ద్వారా ఇచ్చినట్లయితే inflation కు అవకాశములేకుండా ఉంటుందని ఉన్నది. కాని జమీందార్లకు ఇచ్చే compensation ను

[Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah] [7th November 1952]

bonds ద్వారాను ధన రూపములో ఇవ్వడని ఆశ్చర్యము చెప్పారు. దాని తరువాత దేశములో నోట్లు ముమ్మరం పెరగడం అయినందున దానిని తగ్గించాలని ప్రయత్నం జరిగింది. Inflation ఎక్కువ అవుతుంది గనుక జమీందార్లకు compensation ను డబ్బు లేకుండా ఉన్నట్లయితే bonds ద్వారా ఇవ్వవలసిందన్నారు. ఈ విషయము compensation bonds ద్వారా ఇవ్వమని నేను కాదు చెప్పుతున్నది. బి. నారాయణస్వామి వారి Economic report లో ఈ మాదిరి వ్రాశారు. ఆ విధంగా ఈ compensation bonds ద్వారా ఇస్తామని కాగితముమీద వ్రాసి, ఇప్పుడు మంత్రిగారు ఉపన్యాసములో కొంత ధనరూపములోను, కొంత bonds ద్వారాను ఇస్తామని అన్నారు. ఈ మాదిరి కొంత భాగము ధన రూపములోను, మరికొంత bonds ద్వారాను అనేమీటూ నోటిలో చెప్పేదానికన్న ఈ ముక్క అసలు ఆ కాగితములోనే వ్రాసియుండవలసినది.

“నాత compensation లను ఈ మాదిరి ఇవ్వని నేను చెప్పలేదు. కొంతగా ఇవ్వబోయ్యే bonds ద్వారా ఇస్తే చాలు.”

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—
“Sir, I did not fully understand what the hon. Gentleman said. But I think that he wants that all the amount to be deposited should be deposited in the shape of bonds. I do not know on whose behalf he is pleading. I do not know whether he is speaking on behalf of the zamindars or on behalf of himself. I think the zamindars welcome this. I do not know what the difficulty of the hon. Gentleman is.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“He is pleading on behalf of the legislators and not on behalf of anybody else.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The question is—
‘That the following draft amendment and rule which it is proposed to make, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 40 (1) of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Madras Act XXVI of 1948), be approved:—

I. DRAFT AMENDMENT.

In rule 1 of the rules published with Revenue Department notification, dated the 21st December 1949, at pages 397-398 of the Rules Supplement to Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 27th December 1949, the words “or partly in cash and partly in bonds issued by the Government” shall be added at the end.

II. DRAFT RULE.

At any time after the advance payment on account of compensation referred to in section 54-A of the Act has been deposited in the office of the Tribunal in respect of any zamindari or under-tenure estate referred to in section 54-B, sub-section (1), the Government may deposit in the office of the Tribunal, bonds issued by them for such amount as they may deem fit, towards the

7th November 1952] [Mr. Speaker]

compensation payable under the Act in respect of that estate; and the bonds so deposited shall be treated in all respects as if they were part of the advance payment aforesaid.' "

The motion was carried.

(3) BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE—MOTION FOR CHANGE IN THE ORDER.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

' That under rule 22 (3) of the Madras Legislative Assembly Rules, item No. IV (3) on the agenda, namely, the Madras Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1952, be taken up before item IV (1), viz., the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Bill, 1952.' "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That under rule 22 (3) of the Madras Legislative Assembly Rules, item No. IV (3) on the agenda, namely, the Madras Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1952, be taken up before item IV (1), viz., the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Bill, 1952.' "

The motion was carried.

III.—GOVERNMENT BILLS—cont.

(5) THE MADRAS PROHIBITION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1952.

* THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

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p m.

' That the Madras Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1952 (L.A. Bill No. 8 of 1952, be taken into consideration at once.'

" In moving this motion, I have to make a few remarks. The object of this Bill is to provide for an increase in the revenues of the State, which has been found very necessary, by the levy of a tax on sales of foreign liquor, which is justified by itself and from comparison with the prices of foreign liquor in other States. It is proposed to amend the Act and take power under Section 21-A, under which every person or institution which sells foreign liquor (a) to any person holding a permit for the consumption of liquor under section 20, clause (a), or (b) to any institution holding a permit for the supply of liquor to its members under section 20, clause (b) will be required to collect from the purchaser and pay over to the Government at such intervals and in such manner as may be prescribed, a sales tax calculated at the rate of eight annas in the rupee or at such other rate as may be notified by the Government from time to time, on the price of the liquor so sold. This amendment is found necessary on account of the need for

[Sri V. C. Palaniswami Gounder] [7th November 1952]

increasing the revenues of the State and as this levy is justified when compared with the prices of liquor prevailing in other States."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Madras Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1952 (L.A. Bill No. 8 of 1952), be taken into consideration at once.' "

MR. W. J. FERNANDEZ :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not sure whether this Bill envisages the levy of the proposed additional duty on mass wine and wine used for sacramental purposes."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" No."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Hon. the Chief Minister says ' No.' "

MR. W. J. FERNANDEZ :—" In that case, I have nothing to say, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Madras Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1952 (L.A. Bill No. 8 of 1952), be taken into consideration at once.' "

The motion was carried.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I think there is no amendment to this Bill. So, I am going to put the whole Bill containing Clauses 1, 2 and Explanation to the vote of the House."

Clauses 1, 2 and the Preamble were then put and carried.

* THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" Sir, I now move—

' That the Madras Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1952 (L.A. Bill No. 8 of 1952), be passed into law.' "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Madras Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1952 (L.A. Bill No. 8 of 1952), be passed into law.' "

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed into law.

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I submit that we have finished the non-controversial part of the Agenda for to-day and only two taxation Bills remain now. In fact, it was the idea of the Government . . . "

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, with the permission of the Leader of the House, I may state that we ought to be accommodative in this matter and accept the suggestion of the Hon. Leader of the Opposition. There is another Bill, viz., the Madras Repealing and Amending Bill and I suggest that after going through that Bill also, we may give a holiday to the House."

MR. SPEAKER :—" In that case, a motion should be moved under rule 22 (3)."

7th November 1952]

IV.—GOVERNMENT MOTIONS—*cont.*

(3) BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE—MOTION FOR CHANGE IN THE ORDER—*cont.*

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, I move—

‘ That under rule 22 (3) of the Madras Assembly Rules, item IV (2) on the Agenda, viz., the Madras Repealing and Amending Bill, 1952, be taken up before item IV (1), viz., the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Bill, 1952.’ ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ That under rule 22 (3) of the Madras Assembly Rules, item IV (2) on the Agenda, viz., the Madras Repealing and Amending Bill, 1952, be taken up before item IV (1), viz., the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Bill, 1952.’ ”

The motion was carried.

III.—GOVERNMENT BILLS—*cont.*

(6) THE MADRAS REPEALING AND AMENDING BILL, 1952.

* THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to introduce the Madras Repealing and Amendment Bill * 1952, and move—

‘ That the Bill be taken into consideration at once.’ ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ That the Madras Repealing and Amending Bill, 1952, be taken into consideration at once.’ ”

The motion was carried.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I think there are no amendments to this Bill. So, I am going to put all the clauses, the Preamble and Schedules 1 and 2 to the vote of the House.”

Clauses 1, 2, 3, 4, the Preamble and Schedules 1 and 2 were then put and carried.

* THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ Sir, I move—

‘ That the Madras Repealing and Amending Bill, 1952, be passed into law.’ ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ That the Madras Repealing and Amending Bill, 1952, be passed into law.’ ”

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed into law.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I now adjourn the House till 10-30 a.m. on Monday, 24th November.”

The House then adjourned.

[7th November 1952]

CONFIDENTIAL.**APPENDIX.**

[Vide item III (4) at page 424 supra.]

(For the information exclusively of the members.)

To

THE HONOURABLE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
MADRAS.

The Select Committee appointed to consider the Bhavani Reservoir Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1952, has the honour to make the following report.

2. The Bill was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette Extraordinary* on the 28th June 1952.

3. The Committee was appointed on the 31st July 1952.

4. The Committee met in the Council Chamber at Fort St. George on the 25th August 1952 and the 6th September 1952 and concluded the consideration of the provisions of the Bill.

5. The Committee has reduced the maximum rates of water-cess leviable under clause 3 of the Bill from "twenty-five rupees", "eighteen rupees" and "ten rupees" respectively into "twenty rupees", "fifteen rupees" and "rupees seven and a half"; it has made no other changes in the Bill.

6. The Select Committee directs that the report and the Bill as amended need not be republished.

7. A copy of the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, is annexed.

FORT ST. GEORGE, M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER,
6th September 1952. *Chairman.*

7th November 1952]

Annexure.

(Note.—The changes made in the Bill are shown in clarendon type.)

L.A. BILL NO. 10 OF 1952.

(As amended by the Select Committee.)

A Bill to amend the Bhavani Reservoir Irrigation Cess Act, 1933.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Bhavani Reservoir Irrigation Cess Act, 1933 (Madras Act XVI of 1933), for the purposes hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Bhavani Reservoir Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Act, 1952.

2. *Amendment of the preamble to Madras Act XVI of 1933.*—In the preamble to the Bhavani Reservoir Irrigation Cess Act, 1933 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), the word “dry” occurring before the word “crops” shall be omitted.

3. *Amendment of section 2, Madras Act XVI of 1933.*—In section 2 of the principal Act, in the second proviso, for the words “shall in no case exceed nine rupees per acre”, the words **and figure** “shall not exceed **twenty** rupees per acre in the case of cotton, fifteen rupees per acre in the case of paddy, **seven rupees and eight annas** per acre in the case of millets, and such rate as may, from time to time, be notified by the State Government in the case of any other crop permitted under section 3” shall be substituted.

4. *Amendment of section 3, Madras Act XVI of 1933.*—In section 3 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), for the words “and in particular the period in every fasli during which such land may be irrigated and the source through which water may be taken for such irrigation”, the words “and such conditions may relate to the period in every fasli during which the land may be irrigated, the crop or crops which may be grown on the land, and the source through which water may be taken for irrigation” shall be substituted.

14th November 1952

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(Note—The changes made to the Bill are shown in extended type.)

L.A. Bill No. 10 of 1952

(As amended by the Select Committee)



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